

REPORT
U/s 21 (4)
OF
THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND THE
SCHEDULED TRIBES (PREVENTION
OF ATROCITIES) ACT, 1989,
FOR THE YEAR 2018



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND THE SCHEDULED TRIBES (PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES) ACT, 1989 AND THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND THE SCHEDULED TRIBES (PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES) RULES, 1995.

The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 (No.33 of 1989) (hereinafter referred as 'PoA' Act) came into force with effect from 30.01.1990. This legislation aims at preventing commission of offences by persons other than Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes against members of Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) to provide for Special Courts for trial of such offences and for relief and rehabilitation of the victims of such offences. The PoA Act extended to whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir. With an objective to deliver members of SCs and STs, a greater justice, the PoA Act was amended by the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Act, 2015 (No.1 of 2016), notified in the Gazette of India Extraordinary on 01.01.2016 and enforced with effect from 26.01.2016. The amendments broadly relate to rephrasing and expansion of some of earlier offences and addition of several new offences, addition of certain IPC offences attracting less than ten years of imprisonment committed against members of SCs and STs, as offences punishable under the PoA Act, establishment of Exclusive Special Courts and specification of Exclusive Special Public Prosecutors to exclusively try the offences under the PoA Act to enable expeditious disposal of cases, power of Special Courts and Exclusive Special Courts to take direct cognizance of offence and as far as possible, completion of trial of the case within two months from the date of filing of the charge sheet, addition of chapter on the 'Rights of Victims and Witnesses' and wilful negligence of a public servant in discharging duties for registration of complaints, recording statement of witnesses, conducting investigation and filing charges and any other duties specified in the Act and Rules. The PoA Act is implemented by the respective State Governments and Union Territory Administrations, which are provided admissible Central assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for effective implementation of the provisions of the Act.

Main provisions of the PoA Act are as under: -

- (i) Defines offences of atrocities and prescribes punishment therefor, (Section 3).

- (ii) Punishment for wilful neglect of duties by non-SC/ST public servants (Section 4).
- (iii) Establishing an Exclusive Special Court for one or more districts, specifying Court of Session to be a Special Court for speedy trial of offences under the Act. Powers of these Courts to take direct cognizance of offences under the Act, duty of the State Government to establish adequate number of Courts to ensure that cases under the Act are disposed of within a period of two months as far as possible (Section 14).
- (iv) An appeal against judgment of Special Court or an Exclusive Special Court to the High Court (Section 14A).
- (v) Appointment of Exclusive Special Public Prosecutors and Special Public Prosecutors for conducting cases in Exclusive Special Courts and Special Courts (Section 15).
- (vi) Rights of Victims and Witnesses (Section 15A).
- (vii) Preventive action to be taken by the law and order machinery (Section 17).
- (viii) Measures to be taken by State Governments for effective implementation of the Act, including: -
 - a. Adequate facilities including legal aid, to the persons subjected to atrocities to enable them to avail themselves of justice;
 - b. Economic and social rehabilitation of victims of the atrocities;
 - c. Appointment of officers for initiating or exercising supervision over prosecution for contravention of the provisions of the Act; and
 - d. Setting up of Committees at appropriate levels to assist the Government in implementation of the Act;
 - e. Delineation of "Identified Areas"(commonly known as "Atrocity Prone Areas") where members of SC/ST are vulnerable to being subjected to atrocities and adoption of necessary measures to ensure their safety. {Section 21 (2)}.

The PoA Act has been further amended by the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Act, 2018, and after section 18, section 18A inserted which reads as under:-

"18A. (1) For the purposes of this Act,—

(a) preliminary enquiry shall not be required for registration of a First Information Report against any person; or

(b) the investigating officer shall not require approval for the arrest, if necessary, of any person, against whom an accusation of having committed an offence under this Act has been made and no procedure other than that provided under this Act or the Code shall apply.

(2) The provisions of section 438 of the Code shall not apply to a case under this Act, notwithstanding any judgment or order or direction of any Court."

The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Act, 2018, was notified in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary on 17.08.2018 and enforced on 20.08.2018.

The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995 under the PoA Act were notified on 31.03.1995, which, among other things, prescribed minimum scale of relief and rehabilitation for the affected persons. The prescribed minimum scale of relief and rehabilitation under the Rules has been amended from time to time.

Consequent upon amendments done in the PoA Act, certain amendments had been necessitated in the PoA Rules. Accordingly necessary amendments were done in the PoA Rules by the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Rules, 2016, notified in the Gazette of India on 14.04.2016, which broadly relate to provision of relief amount for 47 offences of atrocity, rationalization of the phasing of payment of relief amount to victims for various offences of atrocities, enhancement of relief amount to Rs. 85000/- to Rs. 8,25,000/-, depending upon the nature of the offences, payable of admissible relief amount within seven days, completion of investigation and filing of charge sheet in court within sixty days, to enable timely commencement of prosecution and periodic review of the Scheme for the rights and entitlements of victims and witnesses in accessing justice, by the State, District and Sub-Division Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees in their respective meetings.

Salient provisions of the PoA Rules notified under the PoA Act are as under: -

- (i) Precautionary and Preventive Measures to be taken by the State Governments regarding offences of atrocities (Rule 3).
- (ii) Investigation of offences under the Act to be done by not below the rank of a DSP level Officer {Rule 7 (1)}.
- (iii) Completion of investigation and filing of charge sheet in court within sixty days and report forwarded to Director General of Police or Commissioner of Police of the State {Rule 7 (2)}.
- (iv) Setting up of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes Protection Cell at State headquarters under the charge of Director General of Police/IG Police (Rule 8).
- (v) Nomination of (a) a Nodal Officer at the State level (not below the rank of a Secretary to the State Government), and (b) a Special Officer at the district level (not below the rank of an Additional District Magistrate) for districts with identified atrocity prone areas to co-ordinate the functioning of DMs, SPs and other concerned officers, at the State and District levels, respectively. (Rule 9 and 10).
- (vi) Provision of relief in cash or kind or both to victims of atrocities as per prescribed norms within seven days. (Rule 12 (4) and Schedule).

- (vii) State Government/Union Territory Administration to provide necessary authorization and powers to the District Magistrate for immediate withdrawal of money from treasury so as to timely provide the relief amount to atrocity victims (Rule 12(4A).
- (viii) State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee under the Chief Minister to meet at least twice a year (Rule 16).
- (ix) District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees under the District Magistrate to meet at least once every quarter (Rule 17).
- (x) Sub-Divisional Level Vigilance and Monitoring under the Sub-Divisional Magistrate to meet at least once every quarter (Rule 17 A).

The PoA Rules have been further amended by the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Rules, 2018 and notified in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, vide notification dated 27.06.2018. The amendments broadly relate to provision of relief to victims of unnatural offences (IPC 377, sr. no.44, col.(2) of Annexure -I to Schedule of PoA Rules), grievous hurt by throwing acid (IPC 326B, sr. no.24, col.(2) of Annexure. I to Schedule of PoA Rules), omission of limit of 25 members of State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee (SLVMC) {Rule 16(1) of PoA Rules}, provision of relief in case of death, injury, rape, gang rape, unnatural offences, grievous hurt by throwing acid etc., damage to property, in addition to any other right to claim compensation in respect thereof under any other law.

1.2 RESPONSIBILITY FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PoA ACT

Responsibility for implementation of the PoA Act primarily lies with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and their sub-ordinate authorities (police and executive magistrates). At the Central level, as per the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961, the responsibility in regard to implementation of the PoA Act is allocated as under: -

Ministry of Home Affairs

Criminal offences against members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, including those under the PoA Act.

Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment

Implementation of the PoA Act, (in so far as it relates to Scheduled Castes), excluding the administration of criminal justice in regard to offences under the Act.

Ministry of Tribal Affairs

Implementation of the PoA Act, (in so far as it relates to Scheduled Tribes), excluding the administration of criminal justice in regard to offences under the Act.

1.3. REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PoA ACT, 1989.

Section 21 of the PoA Act casts certain duties on the Central and the State Governments to ensure effective implementation of the Act, and reads as follows:-

“21. Duty of Government to ensure effective implementation of the Act:-

- (1) Subject to such rules as the Central Government may make in this behalf, the State Government shall take such measures as may be necessary for the effective implementation of this Act.
 - (2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provisions, such measures may include,-
 - (i) *the* provision for adequate facilities, including legal aid to the persons subjected to atrocities to enable them to avail themselves of justice;
 - (ii) *the* provision for travelling and maintenance expenses to witnesses, including the victims of atrocities, during investigation and trial of offences under this Act;
 - (iii) *the* provision for the economic and social rehabilitation of the victims of the atrocities;
 - (iv) the appointment of officers for initiating or exercising supervision over prosecutions for the contravention of the provisions of this Act;
 - (v) *the* setting up of committees at such appropriate levels as the State Government may think fit to assist that Government in formulation or implementation of such measures;
 - (vi) provision for a periodic survey of the working of the provisions of this Act with a view to suggesting measures for the better implementation of the provision of this Act;
 - (vii) *the* identification of the areas where the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes are likely to be subjected to atrocities and adoption of such measures so as to ensure safety for such members.
- (3) The Central Government shall take such steps as may be necessary to co-ordinate the measures taken by the State Governments under sub-section (1).

(4) The Central Government shall, every year, place on the table of each House of Parliament a report on the measures taken by itself and by the State Governments in pursuance of the provisions of this section".

This Report for the calendar year 2018 is being placed on the Table of both the Houses of Parliament, in pursuance of sub-section (4) of the above Section 21.

CHAPTER

2

STRUCTURES AND MECHANISMS FOR IMPLEMENTATION & MONITORING OF THE PoA ACT, 1989.

I. Special Courts

In accordance with Section 14 of the PoA Act as amended and enforced with effect from 26.01.2016, for the purpose of providing for speedy trial, the State Government shall, with the concurrence of the Chief Justice of the High Court, establish an Exclusive Special Court for one or more districts. Further in the districts where less number of cases under the Act is recorded, with the concurrence of the Chief Justice of the High Court specify for such Districts, the Court of Session to be a Special Court to try the offences under the Act. These Courts have powers to take direct cognizance of offences under the Act, and it is the duty of the State Government to establish adequate number of Courts to ensure that cases under the Act are disposed of within a period of two months, as far as possible.

State Governments and Union Territory Administrations of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, NCT of Delhi, and Puducherry have designated District Session Courts as Special Courts.

For ensuring speedy trial of cases under the PoA Act, 170 Exclusive Special Courts, have also been set up by twelve States, as mentioned in the table below:-

S. No.	State	Total Number of Districts in the State	Number of Districts with Exclusive Special Courts
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13	01
2.	Bihar	38	05
3	Chhattisgarh	27	16

4.	Gujarat	33	16
5.	Jharkhand	24	04
6.	Karnataka	30	08
7.	Madhya Pradesh	52	43
8.	Maharashtra	36	03
9.	Odisha	30	03
10.	Rajasthan	33	25
11.	Tamil Nadu	32	06
12.	Uttar Pradesh	75	40
	Total	423	170

II. Special Public Prosecutors

Section 15 of the PoA Act as amended, provides for appointing or specifying Exclusive Special Public Prosecutors and Special Public Prosecutors for the purpose of conducting cases in Exclusive Special Courts and Special Courts respectively. Accordingly the States/Union Territories, which have set up Exclusive Special Courts and Special Courts, have appointed Exclusive Special Public Prosecutors and Special Public Prosecutors.

III. Setting up of (a) SC/ST Protection Cells at State Headquarters, and (b) Special Police Stations for SC/ST

Rule 8 of the PoA Rules, requires the State Government to set up a SC/ST Protection Cell at the State headquarters under the charge of a DGP, ADGP/IGP and assign to it the following responsibilities:-

- (i) conducting survey of, maintaining public order and tranquility in, and recommending deployment of special police force in identified areas;
- (ii) investigating causes of offences under the Act, restoring feeling of security among SC/ST;
- (iii) liaising with nodal and special officers about law and order situation in identified areas;
- (iv) informing the nodal officer and the concerned District Magistrate about implementation of the rights of victims and witnesses specified under the provisions of Chapter IVA of the PoA Act;

(v) monitoring investigation of offences and enquiring into willful negligence of public servants;

(vi) reviewing the position of cases registered under the Act; and

(vii) submitting a monthly report to the State Government/Nodal Officer about action taken/proposed to be taken in respect of the above.

SC/ST Protection Cells have been set up in the States and Union Territories of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, NCT of Delhi and Puducherry.

Special Police Stations for registration of complaints of offences against members of SCs and STs have also been set up by five States, viz. Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Kerala and Madhya Pradesh. The details are as under:-

S. No.	State	Total Number of Districts	Number of Special Police Stations	Name of District where Special Police Station has been set up
1.	Bihar	38	40	Patna, Nalanda, Rohtas, Bhabhua, Bhojpur, Buxar, Gaya, Jehanabad, Arwal, Nawada, Aurangabad, Saran, Siwan, Gopalganj, Muzaffarpur, Sitamarhi, Sheohar, West Champaran (2), East Champaran, Vaishali, Darbhanga, Madhubani, Samastipur, Saharsa, Supal, Madhepura, Purnia, Araria, Kisanganj, Katihar, Bhagalpur (2), Banka, Munger, Lakhisarai, Sheikhpura, Jamui, Khagaria and Begusarai.
2.	Chhattisgarh	27	25	Raipur, Durg, Rajnandgaon, Mahasumud, Dhamtari, Kabirdham, Gariyaband, Balod, Baloda Bazar, Bemetara, Bilaspur, Raigarh, Janjgir-Champa, Korba, Mungeli, Sarguja, Jashpur, Surajpur, Korea,

				Balrampur, Bastar, North Bastar (Kanker), South Baster (Dantewada), Kondagaon and Sukma
3.	Jharkhand	24	24	Ranchi, Gumla, Simdega, Lohardaga, Chaibasa, Saraikela, Jamshedpur, Hazaribagh, Koderma, Chatra, Giridih, Palamu, Latehar, Garhwa, Dhanbad, Bokaro, Dumka, Godda, Jamtara, Deogarh, Sahebgang Pakur, Ramgarh and Kunti.
4.	Kerala	14	03	Kasargod, Wayanad and Palakkad
5.	Madhya Pradesh	52	51	Gwalior, Shivpuri, Guna, Ashok Nagar, Morena, Sheopur, Bhind, Datia, Ujjain, Mandso, Neemuch, Ratlam, Dewas, Shajapur, Jabalpur, Katni, Chhindwara, Seoni, Narsinghpur, Mandla, Dindory, Balaghat, Rewa, Satna, Sidhi, Shahdole, Umaria, Anoopur, Hoshangabad, Harda, Raisen, Betul, Bhopal, Sehore, Rajgarh, Vidisha, Indore, Dhar, Jhabua, Khargone, Barwani, Khandwa, Burhanpur, Sagar, Damoh, Panna, Chhatarpur, Tikamgarh, Singruoli, Alirajpur and Agar Malwa.
	Total	155	143	

IV Nodal Officers

Rule 9 of the PoA Rules, provides for appointment of Nodal Officers for coordinating functioning of the District Magistrates and Superintendents of Police or other authorized officers.

Such officers have been appointed in the States/UTs of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil

Nadu, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, NCT of Delhi and Puducherry.

V. Delineation of “Identified Areas” or “atrocities prone areas” and undertaking of consequential steps.

(i) Identification of atrocities prone areas

Rule 3(1)(i) of the PoA Rules, provides for identification of atrocities prone areas.

Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telangana and Andaman and Nicobar Islands, have identified the atrocities prone/sensitive areas.

(ii) Appointment of Special Officers

Rule 10 of the PoA Rules, provides for appointment of a Special Officer not below the rank of an Additional District Magistrate in the identified atrocities prone area, to co-ordinate with the District Magistrate, Superintendent of Police or other officers responsible for implementing the provisions of the Act.

Special Officers have been nominated by Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Mizoram, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, West Bengal and UT Administration of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, NCT of Delhi and Puducherry.

VI. State and District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees

Rule 16 and Rule 17 of the PoA Rules, provide for setting up of the State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister and the District level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees under the Chairpersonship of the District Magistrate to review implementation of the provisions of the PoA Act.

Such Committees have been set up in the States/UTs of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Odisha, Punjab,

Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, NCT of Delhi and Puducherry.

VII. Constitutional Bodies to monitor safeguards provided for SCs and STs

A. National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC)

The NCSC is a body established under Article 338 of the Constitution. Following provisions of clause (5) of Article 338 lay down certain duties of the Commission, which have a bearing on prevention of atrocities against SCs:-

- (a) to investigate and monitor all matters relating to the safeguards provided for the Scheduled Castes under this Constitution or under any other law for the time being in force or under any order of the Government and to evaluate the working of such safeguards;
- (b) to inquire into specific complaints with respect to the deprivation of rights and safeguards of the Scheduled Castes;

The NCSC has an Atrocities and Protection of Civil Rights Wing, which deals with cases relating to Scheduled Castes under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 and the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, either on receipt of complaints from individuals or information from other sources (including the media). Evaluation studies/surveys on these subjects are also conducted by this Wing.

The Commission has Regional Offices/Sub-Offices situated at Agartala, Ahmedabad, Bengaluru, Chandigarh, Chennai, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Lucknow, Patna, Pune and Thiruvananthapuram, with specified jurisdiction to cover States/Union Territories.

B. National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST)

The NCST is a body established under Article 338-A of the Constitution. Following provisions of clause(5) of Article 338 -A lay down certain duties of the Commission, which have a bearing on prevention of atrocities against STs:-

(a) to investigate and monitor all matters relating to the safeguards provided for the Scheduled Tribes under this Constitution or under any other law for the time being in force or under any order of the Government and to evaluate the working of such safeguards;

(b) to inquire into specific complaints with respect to the deprivation of rights and safeguards of the Scheduled Tribes;

On receiving information about an incident of atrocity against a person belonging to ST, the Commission gets in touch with the law enforcing and administrative machinery of the concerned State and the District to ascertain the details of incident and the action taken by the District Administration.

The Commission has six Regional offices at Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Jaipur, Raipur, Ranchi and Shillong with specified jurisdiction to cover States/Union Territories.

CHAPTER

3

ACTION BY THE POLICE AND THE COURTS IN CASES REGISTERED UNDER THE PoA ACT IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE IPC, DURING 2018

3.1 Atrocities

Section 3 of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, as amended by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment, Act, 2015 (1 of 2016) specifies offences of atrocities against members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by a person not being a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe. In the aforesaid amended Act, various offences of atrocities have been rephrased and several new offences also added. Details of Section 3 of the Act are at Annexure-I.

This chapter gives statistical data on offences registered under the PoA Act in 2018. Source of all data given herein is the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA).

3.2 All India figures of cases under PoA Act in conjunction with the IPC registered by the Police and their disposal by the Courts during the year 2016-2018.

The following table indicates the data in regard to registration of cases under the PoA Act in conjunction with the IPC, their pendency in Courts and conviction rate for the three years 2016, 2017 and 2018.

S.No.	Item	2016	2017	2018
1.	Number of cases registered with Police during the year	47338	50094	44505
2.	Percentage of cases pending in Court	89.3	91.5	92.5
3.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction	24.9	34.4	29.0

3.3 State wise registration of offences of atrocities in 2018

State-wise details of cases registered during 2018 under the PoA Act in conjunction with the IPC, are given in Table 3.1 below. In the table, States and UTs have been arranged in descending order of the total number of atrocity cases registered in 2018.

TABLE- 3.1

STATE-WISE CASES REGISTERED DURING 2018 UNDER THE PoA ACT, 1989 IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE IPC.

S. No	State/Union Territory	Number of Cases registered during the year 2018			SC population as per 2011 Census and its % to total population (In lakhs)	ST population as per 2011 Census and its % to total population (In lakhs)	Number of Cases registered per lakh population as per 2011 Census	
		SC	ST	Total			SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	States							
1.	Uttar Pradesh	9327	131	9458	413.5 (20.7)	11.3 (0.6)	22.6	11.6
2.	Bihar	6863	64	6927	165.6 (15.9)	13.3 (1.3)	41.4	4.8
3.	Madhya Pradesh	4741	1867	6608	113.4 (15.6)	153.2(21.1)	41.8	12.2
4.	Rajasthan	4490	1073	5563	122.2 (17.8)	92.3(13.5)	36.7	11.6
5.	Maharashtra	1807	507	2314	132.7 (11.8)	105.1 (9.4)	13.6	4.8
6.	Odisha	1747	552	2299	71.8 (17.1)	95.9 (22.8)	24.3	5.8
7.	Andhra Pradesh	1632	303	1935	84.5 (17.2)	26.3 (5.4)	19.3	11.5
8.	Telangana	1337	383	1720	54.3 (15.4)	32.9 (9.3)	24.6	11.6
9.	Gujarat	1321	299	1620	40.7 (6.7)	89.1 (14.8)	32.5	3.4
10.	Karnataka	1226	302	1528	104.7 (17.1)	42.4 (7.0)	11.7	7.1
11.	Tamil Nadu	1331	13	1344	144.3 (20.0)	7.9 (1.1)	9.2	1.6
12.	Haryana	912	0	912	51.1(20.2)	Nil	17.8	Nil
13.	Kerala	783	126	909	30.4 (9.1)	4.8 (1.5)	25.8	26.3
14.	Chhattisgarh	264	386	650	32.7 (12.8)	78.2 (30.6)	8.1	4.9
15.	Jharkhand	215	81	296	39.8 (12.1)	86.4 (26.2)	5.4	0.9
16.	West Bengal	100	76	176	214.6(23.5)	52.9 (5.8)	0.5	1.4
17.	Punjab	136	0	136	88.6 (31.9)	Nil	1.5	Nil
18.	Himachal Pradesh	34	0	34	17.2 (25.2)	3.9 (5.7)	2.0	Nil
19.	Uttarakhand	42	7	49	18.9 (18.8)	2.9 (2.9)	2.2	24
20.	Goa	4	3	7	0.25 (1.7)	1.4 (10.2)	16.0	2.1
21.	Sikkim	2	1	3	0.28 (4.6)	2.0 (33.8)	7.1	0.5
22.	Assam	0	3	3	22.3 (7.2)	38.8 (12.4)	Nil	0.1
23.	Tripura	1	0	1	6.5 (17.8)	11.6 (31.8)	0.2	Nil
24.	Manipur	0	1	1	0.97 (3.8)	9.0 (35.1)	Nil	0.1
25.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	Nil	9.5 (68.8)	Nil	Nil
25.	Nagaland	0	0	0	Nil	17.1(86.5)	Nil	Nil
27.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0.17 (0.6)	25.5 (86.1)	Nil	Nil
28.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0.1 (0.1)	10.3 (94.4)	Nil	Nil
29.	Jammu & Kashmir	PoA Act, 1989 did not extend in the State			9.2 (7.4)	14.9 (11.9)	Nil	Nil

Union Territories								
30.	Delhi	11	0	11	28.1 (16.8)	Nil	0.4	Nil
31.	Chandigarh	1	0	1	1.9 (18.9)	Nil	0.5	Nil
32.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	Nil	0.28 (7.5)	Nil	7.1
33.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	5	5	0.06 (1.8)	1.7 (52.0)	Nil	2.9
34.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0.06 (2.5)	0.15 (6.3)	Nil	Nil
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	Nil	0.61 (94.8)	Nil	Nil
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	1.9 (15.7)	Nil	13.7	Nil
	Total	38327	6178	44505	-	-	-	-

Atrocities against members of Scheduled Castes

The following table shows the eleven States, cumulatively accounting for 93.5 % (35822) of the total cases (38327) relating to offences of atrocities against members of SCs, registered under the PoA Act in conjunction with the IPC, during the year 2018:

S.No.	State	Cases of offences of atrocities against members of SCs registered under the PoA Act in 2018
1.	Uttar Pradesh	9327
2.	Bihar	6863
3.	Madhya Pradesh	4741
4.	Rajasthan	4490
5.	Maharashtra	1807
6.	Odisha	1747
7.	Andhra Pradesh	1632
8.	Telangana	1337
9.	Tamil Nadu	1331
10.	Gujarat	1321
11.	Karnataka	1226
	Total	35822

Atrocities against members of Scheduled Tribes

The following table shows the eleven States, cumulatively accounting for 95.2% (5879) of the total cases (6178) relating to offences of atrocities against members of STs registered under the PoA Act in conjunction with the IPC, during the year 2018:

S.No.	State	Cases of offences of atrocities against members of STs registered under the PoA Act in 2018
1.	Madhya Pradesh	1867
2.	Rajasthan	1073
3.	Odisha	552
4.	Maharashtra	507

5.	Chhattisgarh	386
6.	Telangana	383
7.	Andhra Pradesh	303
8.	Karnataka	302
9.	Gujarat	299
10.	Kerala	126
11.	Jharkhand	81
	Total	5879

3.4 State-wise progress of investigation of cases by the Police in 2018

Progress of investigation of cases by the police under the PoA Act in conjunction with the IPC, during the year 2018 is given in Table 3.2.

TABLE – 3.2

Investigation done by Police during 2018 of Cases registered under the PoA Act in conjunction with the IPC.

S. No.	Item	Number of Cases			
		Number		Percentage to total	
		SC	ST	SC	ST
1.	Total number of cases, including brought forward cases.	51,384	8,284	-	-
2.	Number of cases in which chargesheet filed in courts	31,256	5,366	60.8	64.8
3.	Number of cases withdrawn by the Government during investigation	6	0	0.0	0.0
4.	Cases transferred to other State/Agency	25	4	0.1	0.1
5.	Cases quashed/stayed by the Court at investigation stage	105	12	0.2	0.1
6.	Final Report (viz. False, Mistake of Fact/Law, True but insufficient evidence) submitted during the year	6,666	907	13.0	10.9
7.	Number of cases pending with the police at the end of the year.	13,326	1,995	25.9	24.1

From the above, it is seen that 60.8% of the cases relating to Scheduled Castes were charge sheeted in courts during the year and 13 % cases were final report (viz. False, Mistake of Fact/Law, True but insufficient evidence) submitted during the year. Likewise 64.8% of the cases related to Scheduled Tribes were charge sheeted during the year and

10.9% cases were final report (viz. False, Mistake of Fact/Law, True but insufficient evidence) submitted during the year.

The State/UT wise registration of cases under PoA Act in conjunction with the IPC and the action taken by the Police, is given at Annexure –II(A) & (B).

3.5 State-wise Progress of Disposal of Cases by Courts in 2018

The details in regard to disposal of cases by Courts under the PoA Act in conjunction with the IPC, during 2018, are given in table 3.3.

TABLE-3.3

Disposal of Cases by Courts during 2018 under the PoA Act in conjunction with the IPC.

S. No.	Item	Number of Cases			
		Number		Percentage to total	
		SC	ST	SC	ST
1.	Total number of cases, including brought forward cases.	1,39,473	23,723	-	-
2.	Number of cases disposed of by Courts	10,185	1,983	7.3	8.4
(a)	Number of cases ending in conviction	3,032	499	29.8	25.2
(b)	Number of cases ending in acquittal	7,153	1,484	70.2	74.8
3.	Number of cases abated/withdrawn/compounded/plea bargaining/quashed.	50	2	0.0	0.0
4.	Number of cases pending with Courts	1,29,238	21,738	92.7	91.6

From the above table, it is seen that 7.3% of the total cases relating to Scheduled Castes were disposed of by courts during the year out of which 29.8% ended in conviction. Likewise 8.4% of the total cases relating to Scheduled Tribes were disposed of by courts during the year out of which 25.2% ended in conviction.

The State/UT wise as well as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes wise details are given at Annexure – III (A) and (B).

CHAPTER

4

MEASURES TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

4.1 MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT

4.1.1 CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS (PCR) ACT, 1955 AND THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND THE SCHEDULED TRIBES (PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES) {PoA} ACT, 1989

The PCR Act and the PoA Act are implemented by the respective State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. For effective implementation of the two Acts, Central assistance is provided to them under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for implementation of the PCR Act and the PoA Act, mainly for following purposes:-

- (i) Functioning and strengthening of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Protection Cell and Special Police Stations.
- (ii) Setting up and functioning of Exclusive Special Courts.
- (iii) Relief and Rehabilitation of atrocity victims.
- (iv) Incentive for Inter-Caste Marriages, where one of the spouses is a member of Scheduled Caste.
- (v) Awareness generation.

The funding pattern of the Scheme is such that, over and above the committed liability of respective State Governments, the expenditure is shared between Centre and States on 50:50 basis, and the Union Territory Administrations receive 100% Central assistance. Central assistance of Rs. 405.72 crore was granted to 18 States and 3 UTs during 2018-19, State/UT wise details of which are given at Annexure-IV.

The Budget Estimate (BE), Revised Estimate (RE) and Expenditure under the Scheme during 2018-2019 were as under:-

<u>Item</u>	<u>Amount (Rs. In crores)</u>
1. BE	403.72
2. RE	403.72
3. Expenditure	405.72

4.1.2 COMMITTEE CONSTITUTED FOR EFFECTIVE COORDINATION TO DEVISE WAYS AND MEANS TO CURB OFFENCES OF UNTOUCHABILITY AND ATROCITIES AGAINST MEMBERS OF SCs and STs AND EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PCR & PoA ACTs

The Parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in its fourth report had, inter-alia, recommended that Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Ministry of Home Affairs, National Commission for Scheduled Castes and National Commission for Scheduled Tribes should meet regularly to devise ways and means to curb offences and ensure effective administration of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989. In pursuance of this recommendation, a Committee for effective coordination to devise ways and means to curb offences of untouchability and atrocities against Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and effective implementation of the PCR Act and the PoA Act, under the Chairpersonship of Union Minister for Social Justice and Empowerment, was set up in March 2006. The present composition of the Committee is as under: -

1	Minister for Social Justice and Empowerment	Chairperson
2	Minister of Tribal Affairs	Co-Chairperson
3	Minister for State for Social Justice and Empowerment	Special Invitee
4.	Minister for State for Tribal affairs	Special Invitee
5.	Secretary, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment	Member
6.	Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs	Member
7.	Secretary, Department of Justice, Ministry of Law and Justice	Member
8.	Secretary, Ministry of Tribal Affairs	Member
9.	Secretary, National Commission for Scheduled Castes	Member
10.	Secretary, National Commission for Scheduled Tribes	Member
11.	Joint Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs (In charge of National Crime Records Bureau)	Member
12.	Two non-official representatives from amongst Scheduled Castes	Member
13.	One non-official representative from amongst Scheduled Tribes	Member
14.	Joint Secretary (SCD), Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment	Member-Secretary

The Committee up to the end of the year 2018 has held twenty four meetings.

Important points which emerged from these meetings relate to:-

- (i) Setting up of **exclusive special courts** for speedy trial of offences under the PoA Act,
- (ii) **Regular conduct of meetings of the State and District level Vigilance & Monitoring Committees**, as per Rules 16 and 17 of the PoA Rules,
- (iii) **Identification of atrocity prone areas** as per Section 21(vii) of the PoA Act and Rule 3(i) of the PoA Rules,
- (iv) Prompt action against **defaulting officials** under Section 4 of the PoA Act,
- (v) Invoking relevant provisions of the PoA Rules for **de-notifying defaulting public prosecutors**, and
- (vi) **Reviewing all cases of acquittal**, for appropriate remedial action.

4.1.3 MEETING OF PRINCIPAL SECRETARIES/SECRETARIES OF SOCIAL WELFARE OF STATES/UTS HELD ON 4-5 JULY, 2018.

In the meeting chaired by Union Minister for Social Justice and Empowerment on 4-5 July, 2018, at New Delhi, with the Principal Secretaries/Secretaries of States/UTs, the subject matter of implementation of the PoA Act was also reviewed. It was, inter-alia, impressed upon that since continuance of offences of atrocities against members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and low conviction rate of cases under the PoA Act, in most of the States, is a matter of concern, cases ending in acquittal need to be reviewed and appeals files in superior courts, wherever required, besides taking stringent measures to effectively enforce provisions of the PoA Act as amended and the Rule thereunder.

4.1.4 ADVISORY TO THE STATE GOVERNMENTS / UNION TERRITORY ADMINISTRATIONS

The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has been addressing the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to implement the provisions of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) {PoA} Act, 1989 in letter and spirit. After the amendments were done in the PoA Act and the PoA Rules, the Secretary, Department of Social Justice and Empowerment, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment vide d.o. letter dated 19.05.2016 addressed to the Chief Secretaries of concerned States/UTs, inter-alia, mentioned that the amendments done in the PoA Act and

the PoA Rules have enlarged the responsibility of the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations towards their effective implementation and that the concerned Departments and Authorities should take immediate required action so that provisions of the PoA Act and PoA Rules as amended are implemented in right earnest. The specific points in this regard for appropriate action on:-

- (i) First Information Report(FIR), investigation, video-recording of proceedings, filing of charge sheet and prosecution,
- (ii) Setting up of Special Courts and Exclusive Special Courts and time lines for disposal of cases,
- (iii) Specification of Special Public Prosecutors and Exclusive Special Public Prosecutors,
- (iv) Protection of victims, their dependents and witnesses,
- (v) Rights of Victims and Witnesses,
- (vi) Willful neglect of duties by public servants not being a member of a SC or a ST,
- (vii) Supervision of Prosecution,
- (viii) Time line for disbursement of relief etc,
- (ix) Sensitization of Officers about provisions of PoA Act and PoA Rules as amended,
- (x) Awareness generation,
- (xi) Publicity of provisions of the PoA Act and PoA Rules as amended

The Hon'ble Union Minister for Social Justice and Empowerment vide d.o. letter dated 13.05.2016 addressed to the Chief Ministers of concerned States/UTs, also requested the concerned Departments to take necessary action in notifying the amended PoA Act and the amended PoA Rules in the State Gazette as well to disseminate information to all concerned agencies and also sensitize police and other Officers about provisions of PoA Act and PoA Rules and to ensure the effective implementation of the Act and Rules.

4.1.5 RADIO PROGRAMME

Five radio programmes on the theme of removal of untouchability and prevention of atrocities were broadcast, under the series sponsored by the Ministry called, "Sanwarti Jayein Jivan Ki Rahen".

4.2 MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

The Ministry of Home Affairs has also been advising the States/UTs, from time to time regarding steps that need to be taken to afford a greater measure of protection to

members of SCs and STs. These advisories, inter-alia, include sensitization and training of the police personnel/ law enforcement agencies, minimizing delays in investigation of cases of atrocities against SCs/STs and improving the quality of investigation, recruitment of sufficient number of persons belonging to SCs/STs as police personnel, programmes for creating awareness among vulnerable sections of the society and legal recourse open to them, adopting appropriate measures for swift and strict punishment to public servants found guilty of neglect of duty and violence against SCs/STs, setting up of special courts and improving the effectiveness of schemes developed for the welfare and rehabilitation of SCs/STs, who are victims of crime. Through the advisories, the State Governments were also requested to undertake a comprehensive review of the effectiveness of the machinery in tackling the issues of SCs/STs and to take appropriate measures aimed at increasing the responsiveness of the law enforcement/ law and order machinery. Ministry of Home Affairs vide their letter no. 15011/13/2016-SC/ST-W, dated 23.05.2016 also addressed the Chief Secretaries of concerned States/UTs, to take necessary action in complying with the provisions of the amended PoA Act.

4.3. MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

The Ministry of Information & Broadcasting through its units has been propagating the objective of removal of untouchability and caste-based prejudices in the society. The work done by various Units of the Ministry is indicated as under: -

4.3.1 ALL INDIA RADIO (AIR)

All India Radio (AIR) Stations have been broadcasting programmes in different formats like talks, interviews of the experts in the field, discussions, spots, slogans etc in a simple and interesting way to catch the attention of the audience on issues concerning 'Eradication of Untouchability'.

4.3.2 PRESS INFORMATION BUREAU

The Press Information Bureau (PIB) issued press release on the subject of 'Untouchability in India & 'Eradication of Untouchability' and Atrocities on the members of Scheduled Castes.

CHAPTER

5

MEASURES TAKEN BY STATE GOVERNMENTS AND UNION TERRITORY ADMINISTRATIONS

5.1 ANDHRA PRADESH

5.1.1 COMMITTEES

STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

The State Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committee functions under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister to review implementation of the PoA Act.

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

District Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committees are functioning in all Districts under the Chairpersonship of the District Collectors, elected Member of Parliament/State Legislative Assembly/Legislative Council, Superintendent of Police and other Official and non-official as Members. During the year 2018, 43 meetings were held in 13 districts of the State.

SUB DIVISIONAL LEVEL COMMITTEES

Sub Divisional Level Committees under the Chairpersonship of Sub Divisional Magistrate have been constituted. During the year 2018, 94 meetings were held in Sub-Divisions of 13 districts of the State.

5.1.2 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL

A SC & ST Protection Cell at State Level is headed by an Inspector General of Police (CID) and functions under the control and supervision of Additional Director General of Police (CID), assisted by DSPs and other supporting staff. A Deputy Superintendent of Police has also been appointed in each of seven regions exclusively to deal the offences of atrocities. Monthly Survey is conducted by senior Police Officers. Whenever serious atrocity cases are reported, they make to spot inspections.

5.1.3 INVESTIGATION AND FILING OF THE CHARGE SHEET WITHIN SIXTY DAYS

In accordance with Rule 7 (2) of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Rules, 2016, in 704 cases, investigation and filing of the charge sheet was done within sixty days and that in 439 cases investigation and filing of the charge sheet was done in later than sixty days.

5.1.4 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICER

A. NODAL OFFICER

The Commissioner of Social Welfare has been designated as the Nodal Officer under Rule 9 of the PoA Rules, for coordinating the functioning of District Magistrates and Superintendents of Police.

B. SPECIAL OFFICER

The Joint Collectors of the four atrocity prone districts have been appointed as Special Officers.

5.1.5 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

The details of identified atrocity prone areas are as under: -

S.No.	Identified District	Specific areas within District, identified as atrocity prone areas
1.	Kadapa District	4
2.	Krishna District	7
3.	Srikakulam District	1
4.	East Godavari(Kakinada) District	51
	Total	63

5.1.6 SPECIAL COURTS

The Government of Andhra Pradesh has set up 13 Special Courts in the districts of Chittoor, Guntur, Nellore, Kurnool, Prakasham at Ongole, Kadapa, Krishna, East Godavari, Ananthapur, Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam. West Godavari and 1 Exclusive Special Court in Laxmipeta village at Srikakulam.

5.1.7 SPECIFICATION OF SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS AND EXCLUSIVE SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS

Special Public Prosecutors and Exclusive Special Public Prosecutors have been appointed to plead the cases in 13 Special Courts and in 1 Exclusive Special Court, as detailed in Para 5.1.6 above.

5.1.8 PUBLICITY AND AWARENESS GENERATION

Sensitization and Training programmes were conducted for field functionaries of Social Welfare, Police and Revenue Departments. The details are as under:-

- Boards displayed on provisions of PoA Act in Police Stations and Mandal Revenue Officers.
- Media campaign launched against evil practice of untouchability and offences of atrocity PoA Act in AIR, Press and on APSRTC buses.
- Awareness workshops organized by reputed NGOs.
- Kala Jathas by Scheduled Castes cultural troupes on evils of untouchability.
- 'Sanghika Samkshema Sadassulu' were conducted in all Assembly Constituencies.
- All the SDPOs in the State were issued booklets on Guidelines for the investigating officers, in the investigation of cases under the PoA Act as amended.
- All the DSPs of PCR Cells, CID were sensitized in the in-House Training Programmes.
- Basic training for DSPs on the provisions of PoA Act was held including syllabus on training programme for DSPs.

During the year 2018, all officers of all Police units were sensitized and 2081 other officials were sensitized. 89 publicity/awareness programmes were also conducted during the year.

5.1.9 TRAVELLING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES TO WITNESSES AND VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES

Travelling and maintenance expenses are provided to the victims, their dependents and witnesses in accordance with the PoA Rules. During the year 2018, 22 persons were provided travelling and maintenance expenses.

5.1.10 ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL REHABILITATION OF VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES

The State Government provides for relief and rehabilitation to the victims of offences of atrocities in accordance with Rule 12 (4) of the PoA Rules. During the year 2018, 2751 persons were provided relief in all 13 districts.

5.1.11 PERIODIC SURVEYS

During the year 2018, 32 periodic surveys were conducted in Vizianagaram district.

5.1.12 RELIEF AND REHABILITATION OF VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES

In accordance with Rule 12 (4) and 12(4) (A) of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Rules, 2016, the relief and rehabilitation to the victims of offences of atrocities provided within seven day to 1943 persons with authorization by the State Government and in 656 persons were provided later than seven days.

5.1.13 LEGAL AID

Free legal Aid is given to deserving families belonging to Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes through Sub-Divisional Level Legal Aid Committee with the Deputy Commissioner of the District as Chairman. There is no income limit fixed for eligibility to provide legal aid to the victims of atrocities. During the year 2018, 2599 persons were provided legal aid.

5.1.14 APPEALS FILED IN SUPERIOR COURTS IN CASES WHICH ENDED IN ACQUITTAL

During the year 2018, of 592 cases which ended in acquittal, appeals against acquittals were filed in 23 cases in superior courts.

5.2 ARUNACHAL PRADESH

Arunachal Pradesh is a predominantly a Tribal State and all resources of the State are geared for protection and promotion of the members of Scheduled Tribes and the State does not have any Scheduled Castes population.

5.2.1 COMMITTEES

STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

The State Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committee functions under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister to review implementation of the PoA Act.

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

The Deputy Commissioner of every district has been empowered to constitute the District Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committees as per Rule 17 of the PoA Rules.

5.3 ASSAM

5.3.1 COMMITTEES

STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

State Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committee has been constituted under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister to review implementation of the PoA Act. During the year 2018, one meeting of Committee was held on 21.03.2018.

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

District Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committees under the Chairpersonship of the District Magistrates have been constituted in 20 Districts to review implementation of the PoA Act.

5.3.2 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL

A SC and ST Protection Cell at State level functions under the supervision of Director General of Police. The Cell consists of Additional Director General of Police (CID), Inspector General of Police (A), Deputy Inspector General of Police (Range) and all Superintendents of Police.

5.3.3 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

A. NODAL OFFICER

The Director, Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Assam is the Nodal Officer.

B. SPECIAL OFFICER

There was no instance of atrocity, and no area has been specified as an atrocity prone in the State. However, in accordance with Rule 10 of the PoA Rules, the Additional District Magistrate (Magistracy Branch) in each district has been appointed as a Special Officer.

5.3.4 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

There is no atrocity prone area in the State.

5.3.5 SPECIAL COURTS

33 Special designated Courts have been functioning in the State to try the cases under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.

5.3.6 SPECIFICATION OF SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS

Special Public Prosecutors have been appointed to plead the cases under the PoA Act in 33 Special Courts.

5.3.7 PUBLICITY AND AWARENESS GENERATION

The State level and District level awareness programmes on the provisions of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 were organized. During the year 2018, 80 Police Officers and 350 other Officers were sensitized.

5.3.8 LEGAL AID

Free legal aid is given to deserving families belonging to members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes through Sub-Division Level Legal Aid Committees.

5.4. BIHAR

5.4.1 COMMITTEES

STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

State Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committee functions under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister to review implementation of the Act.

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

District Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committees function under the Chairpersonship of District Collector. During the year 2018, 153 meetings were held in 38 districts of the State to review various aspects of implementation of the PoA Act and the PoA Rules.

SUB DIVISIONAL LEVEL COMMITTEES

Sub Divisional Level Committees under the Chairpersonship of Sub Divisional Magistrate have been constituted.

5.4.2 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL

At State Level, a Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Cell has been functioning under the charge of Inspector General of Police, (Weaker Section), with supporting staff.

5.4.3 SPECIAL POLICE STATIONS

40 Special Police Stations are functioning in 38 districts in the State, namely Patna, Nalanda, Rohtas, Bhabhua, Bhojpur, Buxer, Gaya, Jehanabad, Arwal, Nawada, Aurangabad, Saran, Siwan, Gopalganj, Muzaffarpur, Sitamarhi, Sheohar, West Champaran (2), East Champaran, Vaishali, Darbhanga, Madhubani, Samastipur, Saharsa, Supal, Madhepura, Purnia, Araria, Kisanganj, Katihar, Bhagalpur (2), Banka, Munger, Lakhisarai, Sheikhpura, Jamui, Khagaria and Begusarai.

5.4.4 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

A. NODAL OFFICER

The Secretary, Home Department, is the Nodal Officer, who from time to time convenes the meetings to review implementation of the PoA Act.

B. SPECIAL OFFICER FOR DISTRICTS HAVING ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

The Additional District Magistrate, in each district, has been designated as a Special Officer to co-ordinate the functioning with the District Magistrate/ Superintendent of Police or other officers responsible for the implementation of the provisions of the PoA Act and the Rules notified there under.

5.4.5 INVESTIGATION OF THE CASE AND FILING OF CHARGE SHEET WITHIN SIXTY DAYS

In accordance with Rule 7 (2) of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Rules, 2016, in 1725 cases investigation and filing of the charge sheet was done within sixty days and that in 2824 cases investigation and filing of the charge sheet was later than sixty days.

5.4.6 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

In the State, 33 districts have been identified as sensitive from the point of view of atrocities against members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. These districts are Patna, Nalanda, Rohtas, Bhabhua, Bhojpur, Buxer, Gaya, Jehanabad, Nawada, Aurangabad, Saran, Siwan, Gopalganj, Muzaffarpur, Sitamarhi, West Champaran (Betia), East Champaran (Motihari), Vaishali, Darbhanga, Madhubani, Samastipur, Saharsa, Madhepura, Purnia, Bhagalpur, Banka, Munger, Sheikhpura, Begusarai, Khagaria, Katihar, Jamui and Araria.

5.4.7 SPECIAL COURTS

The Court of Additional District Session Judge has been specified as a Special Court under the PoA Act in the districts of Nalanda, Rohtas, Bhabhua, Bhojpur, Buxer, Jehanabad, Nawada, Aurangabad, Chapra Isaran), Siwan, Gopalganj, Sitamarhi, Sheohar,

W.Champaran, E.Champaran, Vaishali, Darbhanga, Madhubani, Samastipur, Saharsa (Kosi); Supal, Madhepura, Purnea, Araria, Ksihanganj, Katihar, Banka, Munger, Lakhisarai, Sheikhpura, Jamui and Khagaria. In addition, five Exclusive Special Courts also function at Patna, Gaya, Bhagalpur, Muzaffarpur and Begusarai Districts.

5.4.8 SPECIFICATION OF SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS AND EXCLUSIVE SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS

Special Public Prosecutors have been appointed in 32 Special Courts and Exclusive Special Public Prosecutors in 5 Exclusive Special Courts, to plead the cases under the PoA Act.

5.4.9 PUBLICITY

Funds have been allotted to all Districts for Publicity/Awareness by the way of hoardings at District and Block levels for creating awareness.

For creating awareness amongst public, copies of the PoA Act and the PoA Rules were distributed at Panchayat, District and State level.

5.4.10 RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

During the year 2018, 3244 atrocity victims were provided relief and rehabilitation in 38 districts.

5.4.11. TRAVELLING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES TO WITNESSES AND VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES

The State Government provides travelling and maintenance expenses to the witnesses and victims of atrocity during the investigation before the inquiry officer and to attend the trial in the court. During the year 2018, 542 persons were provided travelling and maintenance expenses.

5.4.12 LEGAL AID

Free legal aid is given to members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. During the year 2018, 2328 persons were provided legal aid.

5.4.13 APPEALS FILED IN SUPERIOR COURTS IN CASES WHICH ENDED IN ACQUITTAL

During the year 2018, of 1611 cases which ended in acquittal, appeals against acquittals were filed in 27 cases in superior courts.

5.5. CHHATTISGARH

5.5.1 COMMITTEES

STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

The State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee is headed by the Chief Minister, to review the implementation of the PoA Act. During the year 2018, one meeting of the Committee was held.

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

The District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees are headed by the District Collectors. During the year 2018, 68 meetings were held in 27 districts.

SUB DIVISIONAL LEVEL COMMITTEES

Sub Divisional level Committees under the Chairpersonship of Sub Divisional Magistrate/Dy. Collector have been constituted. During the year 2018, 46 meetings were held in 21 Sub Divisions.

5.5.2 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL

At State Level, a Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Protection Cell, in the Police Headquarters has been functioning under the charge of Deputy Inspector General of Police with supporting staff.

5.5.3 : SPECIAL POLICE STATIONS

Special Police Stations are functioning in 25 districts namely Raipur, Durg, Rajnandgaon, Mahasumud, Dhamtari, Kabirdham, Gariyaband, Balod, Baloda Bazar, Bemetara, Bilaspur, Raigarh, Janjgir-Champa, Korba, Mungeli, Sarguja, Jashpur, Surajpur, Korea, Balrampur, Bastar, North Bastar (Kanker), South Baster (Dantewada), Kondagaon and Sukma .

5.5.4 INVESTIGATION OF THE CASE AND FILING OF CHARGE SHEET WITHIN SIXTY DAYS

In accordance with Rule 7 (2) of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Rules, 2016, in 218 cases investigation and filing of the charge sheet was done within sixty days and that in 310 cases investigation and filing of the charge sheet was done later than sixty days.

5.5.5 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

NODAL OFFICER

The Secretary, Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes Development Department, is the Nodal Officer, who from time to time convenes the meetings to review implementation of the PoA Act.

5.5.6 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

There is no identified atrocity prone area in the State.

5.5.7 SPECIAL COURTS

Sixteen Exclusive Special Courts have been set up in the districts of Baloda Bazar, Kabirdham, Balod, Bemetara, Mungeli, Surajpur, Korea, Kanker, Kondagaon, Dhamtari, Mahasbund, Gariyaband, Bijapur, Narayanpur, Sukma and Rail-Raipur. In the twelve districts of Raipur, Durg, Rajnandgaon, Bilaspur, Raigarh, Janjgir-Champa, Korba, Sarguja, Jashpur, Balrampur, Bastar and Dantewada, District Session Courts have been designated as Special Courts for trial of cases of offences of atrocities under the PoA Act.

5.5.8 SPECIFICATION OF SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS AND EXCLUSIVE SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS

12 Special Public Prosecutors have been appointed in 12 Special Courts and 16 Exclusive Special Public Prosecutors have been appointed in 16 Exclusive Special Courts, to plead the cases under the PoA Act.

5.5.9 PERIODIC SURVEY

During the year 2018, 18 periodic surveys were conducted in Durg, Mahasamund and Kabirdham districts.

5.5.10 ACTION TAKEN TO RECOGNISE/REWARD PERSONS

In recognition of exemplary work done in the field of prevention of atrocities and removal of untouchability, six persons were given Shield, cash award and an appreciation certificate.

5.5.11 LEGAL AID

Legal aid is provided to members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in rural areas in the cases which relate to disputes of land, offences of atrocities and where trial is pending in the Session Courts. During the year 2018, 578 such persons were provided legal aid in 25 districts.

5.5.12 TRAVELLING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES TO WITNESSES AND VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES

The State Government provides travelling and maintenance expenses to the witnesses and victims of atrocity during the investigation before the inquiry officer and to attend the trial in the court. During the year 2018, 1237 persons were provided travelling and maintenance expenses in 21 districts.

5.5.13 RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

During the year 2018, 484 atrocity victims were provided relief and rehabilitation in 25 districts.

5.5.14 APPEALS FILED IN SUPERIOR COURTS IN CASES WHICH ENDED IN ACQUITTAL

During the year 2018, of 85 cases which ended in acquittal, appeals against acquittals were filed in 11 cases in superior courts.

5.5.15 PUBLICITY AND AWARENESS GENERATION

During the year 2018, 97 Police Officers, 2394 other Officers were sensitized and 26 publicity awareness programmes were conducted.

5.6 GOA

5.6.1 COMMITTEE

STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

The State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee under the Chairpersonship of Chief Minister has been constituted to review implementation of the PoA Act.

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

The District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees are functioning under the Chairpersonship of the District Magistrate, North Goa and South Goa to review cases of atrocities under the PoA Act. During the year 2018, three meetings were held.

SUB DIVISIONAL LEVEL COMMITTEES

Sub Divisional level Committees under the Chairpersonship of Sub Divisional Magistrate/Dy. Collector have been constituted.

5.6.2 INVESTIGATION OF THE CASE AND FILING OF CHARGE SHEET WITHIN SIXTY DAYS

In accordance with Rule 7 (2) of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Rules, 2016, in 3 cases investigation and filing of the charge sheet was done within sixty days and that in 3 cases investigation and filing of the charge sheet was done later than sixty days.

5.6.3 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

NODAL OFFICER

The Additional Secretary, Department of Personnel is the Nodal Officer and coordinates the functioning of the District Magistrate and Superintendent of Police and other officers, responsible for implementing provisions of the PoA Act.

5.6.4 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

There is no specific area where member of SC/ST are likely to be subjected to offences of atrocities.

5.6.5 SPECIAL COURTS

The State Government has designated Principle District and Session Courts at Panaji and Margoa (North & South Goa) as Special Courts for the speedy trial of cases under the PoA Act.

5.6.6 SPECIFICATION OF SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTOR AND EXCLUSIVE SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTOR

Seven Special Public Prosecutors were appointed for conducting PoA Act related cases in the Special Courts in the North Goa District and South Goa District.

5.6.7 SENSITIZATION OF OFFICERS

All the SDPOs and In-charge of Police Stations were sensitized in respect of provisions of the PoA Act.

5.6.8 LEGAL AID

The State Government has formulated a scheme to provide Free Legal Aid to members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes without any economic criteria. During the year 2018, one Scheduled Caste person was provided legal aid.

5.7 GUJARAT

5.7.1 COMMITTEES

A. HIGH LEVEL COMMITTEE

A High Level Committee under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister reviews implementation of the PoA Act. The Ministers of Finance, Revenue, Social Justice and Empowerment, some Members of Parliament, State Legislature and Senior Government Officers are members of the Committee. During the year 2018, one meeting was held on 17.10.2018.

B. STATE LEVEL COMMITTEE

A State Level Committee under the Chairpersonship of the Principal Secretary-in-charge of Social Justice & Empowerment Department reviews the reports of the Vigilance Officers of the three Vigilance Squads. The Committee consists of Home Secretary, Legal Secretary and Special Inspector General of Police etc. During the year 2018, three meetings of the State level Committee were held on 24.04.2018, 07.07.2018 and 06.10.2018.

C. DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE & MONITORING COMMITTEE

At district level, a District Vigilance and Monitoring Committee under the Chairpersonship of the District Collector of the respective district reviews implementation of the PoA Act. The Committee consists of District Panchayat President, Chairperson of District Social Justice Committee, District Development Officer, District Superintendent of Police, Government Public Prosecutor, Members of Parliament and Members of Legislative Assembly and prominent Social Workers of respective Districts. During the year 2018, 122 meetings of the Committees were held.

D. PRANT LEVEL COMMITTEE

Prant Level Committees have been set up at every Prant under the Chairpersonship of Sub-Divisional Magistrate to review implementation of the PoA Act. The Chairperson of Prant Social Justice Committees, Public Prosecutor, Police Inspector and Sub Inspector of the Prant are members of the Committee. During the year 2018, the Committee was held 327 meetings.

E. CITY LEVEL COMMITTEE

Under the Chairpersonship of the Police Commissioner, City Level Committees have also been set up to review implementation of the PoA Act. Government Public Prosecutor, Municipal Commissioner and Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe Members of Municipal Corporation are members of these Committees. During the year 2018, the Committee held 21 meetings.

5.7.2 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL

The SC and ST Protection Cell is working in the office of the Director General of Police, under the control of the Additional Director General of Police and assisted by one Dy. Inspector General of Police, one Dy. Superintendent of Police and other supporting staff. At district level, it is headed by a Deputy Superintendent of Police with supporting staff. 40 such Deputy Superintendent of Police looks after the work in 36 Districts and 4 Police Commissionerates.

At the Secretariat level, the Principal Secretary looks after the implementation of the PoA Act, while at the Directorate level, the Director looks after the work. A Special Cell called 'Nagrik Cell' is functioning in the Directorate and Dy. Director looks after the Cell. Three Regional Vigilance Officers are also working at Vadodara, Ahmedabad and Rajkot to look after incidents of atrocities within their jurisdiction.

5.7.3 INVESTIGATION OF THE CASE AND FILING OF CHARGE SHEET WITHIN SIXTY DAYS

In accordance with Rule 7 (2) of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Rules, 2016, in 899 cases, investigation and filing of the charge sheet was done within sixty days and that in 321 cases investigation and filing of the charge sheet was done later than sixty days.

5.7.4 SPECIAL COURTS AND EXCLUSIVE SPECIAL COURTS

Session Courts in all Districts have been specified as Special Courts. Besides, 16 Exclusive Special Courts in the districts of Ahmedabad (Rural), Anand, Banaskantha (Palanpur), Bharuch, Bhavnagar, Junagadh, Jamnagar, Gandhinagar, Kutch (Bhuj), Mehsana, Patan, Rajkot, Surat, Surendranagar, Vadodara and Ahmedabad (City) and 17 Special Courts in Dahod, Narmada, Navsari, Porbandar, Geer Somnath, Aravalli Devbhumi Dwarka, Morbi, Sabarkantha, Mahisagar, Kheda-Nadiad, Amreli, Tapi, Choota

Udepur, Batad, Valsad and Panchmahal are also functioning to deal with cases under the PoA Act.

5.7.5 SPECIFICATION OF SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS AND EXCLUSIVE SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS

17 Special Public Prosecutors have been appointed for 17 Special Courts and 16 Exclusive Special Public Prosecutors have been appointed for 16 Exclusive Special Courts, for conducting cases under the PoA Act.

5.7.6 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

A. NODAL OFFICER AT STATE LEVEL

Principal Secretary, Social Justice & Empowerment is the Nodal Officer in accordance with Rule 9 of the PoA Rules.

B. SPECIAL OFFICERS

Three Regional Vigilance Officers have been nominated as Special Officers in accordance with Rule 10 of the PoA Rules, 1995 in the identified atrocity prone areas.

5.7.7 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

11 districts have been identified as sensitive from the point of occurrence of offences of atrocities: -

1. Mehsana
2. Ahmedabad (Rural)
3. Junagadh
4. Kutch
5. Banaskantha
6. Kheda
7. Amreli
8. Rajkot (Rural)
9. Surendranagar
10. Vadodara (Rural)
11. Bharuch

5.7.8 PUBLICITY AND AWARENESS GENERATION

For wide publicity of the provisions of the PoA Act, printed booklets, both in Gujarati and English, have been circulated among the authorities, Village Panchayats, Social Workers and Voluntary Organizations. During the year 2018, six publicity/awareness programmes were held and 7363 police officials/officers were sensitized.

5.7.9 EFFORTS FOR INVOLVING NON-GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Non-Governmental Organizations, Volunteers and the prominent leaders in the field are invited for active participation in the District Shibirs, State level Seminars and Workshops. Besides, the Government has set up Awareness Centres, with help of Non-Governmental Organizations and provided Rs. 15000/- to each Awareness Centre in the State.

5.7.10 ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL REHABILITATION

The State Government provides prescribed relief amount etc to the atrocity victims. During the year 2018, the relief amount was given to 2636 persons belonging to Scheduled Castes in 33 districts.

5.7.11 APPEALS FILED IN SUPERIOR COURTS IN CASES WHICH ENDED IN ACQUITTAL

During the year 2018, as against 1245 cases which ended in acquittal, appeals against acquittals were filed in 164 cases in superior courts.

5.8 HARYANA

5.8.1 COMMITTEES

STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

A State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister held one meeting during the year 2018 to reviews implementation status of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 in the State.

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

At the District level, a District Level Vigilance Monitoring Committee functions under the Chairpersonship of the District Magistrate. During the year 2018, the Committees held 45 meetings in 22 districts.

SUB DIVISIONAL LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

At the Sub Divisional Level, a Sub-Divisional Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee functions under the Chairpersonship of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate (Civil). During the year 2018, the Committees held 76 meetings in 22 districts. These Committees review implementation status of the PoA Act.

5.8.2 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL

A Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Protection Cell under the direct supervision of Director General of Police/Inspector General of Police has been set up at Police Headquarters, to deal with crimes against weaker sections of the society. A Special Cell has also been created in every district under the supervision of Superintendent of Police to ensure speedy investigation of cases of atrocities against members of Scheduled Castes.

5.8.3 INVESTIGATION OF THE CASE AND FILING OF CHARGE SHEET WITHIN SIXTY DAYS

In accordance with Rule 7 (2) of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Rules, 2016, in 395 cases, investigation and filing of the charge sheet was done within sixty days and that in 222 cases investigation and filing of the charge sheet was done later than sixty days.

5.8.4 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

There is no particular pocket where such incidents have been occurred time and again. Therefore, no atrocity prone area has been identified in the State.

5.8.5 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

A. NODAL OFFICER AT STATE LEVEL

An Additional Chief Secretary in Government of Haryana has been appointed as the Nodal Officer in accordance with Rule 9 of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules 1995.

B. SPECIAL OFFICER

There is no atrocity prone area in the State. However, as per Rule 10 of the PoA Rules, 1995, the District Magistrates of all the districts in the State have been designated as Special Officer.

5.8.6 SPECIAL COURTS

The Court of first Additional Session Judge in each district has been designated as a Special Court to try offences under the PoA Act.

5.8.7 SPECIFICATION OF SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS AND EXCLUSIVE SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS

The State Government has designated Public Prosecutor, posted in each Session Courts specified as a Special Public Prosecutor, for conducting cases under the PoA Act.

5.8.8 PUBLICITY AND AWARENESS GENERATION

For wide publicity of the provisions of the PoA Act, advertisements were published from time to time in daily newspapers. For awareness of the provisions of the PoA Act amongst general public, several debates and seminars were organized in which Government Officers, Police Officers and Non-Governmental Organizations participated. Police Officers were also sensitized about provisions of the PoA Act. Special courses were regularly organized in the Haryana Police Academy to further equip police officers with better understanding about provisions of the PoA Act. Provisions of the PoA Act as amended have also been included in the syllabi of all basic and promotional courses for the trainees in Haryana Police Academy. During the year 2018, 161 debates and seminars were organized and 481 police officers/official were also sensitized.

5.8.9 RELIEF MEASURES

Financial assistance is provided to the victims of atrocities, as per Rule 12 (4) of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995 as amended. During the year 2018, relief amount was given to 815 persons.

5.8.10 LEGAL AID

Legal aid is provided to the Scheduled Caste persons in cases relating to practice of untouchability, denial of access to temples, wells and other public places, disputes relating to women and for ensuring reservation in services. Assistance is also provided for expenditure incurred on witnesses and payment of court fees. During the year, 2018, such legal aid was given to 35 beneficiaries.

5.8.11 TRAVELLING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES TO WITNESSES AND VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES

Travelling and maintenance expenses were provided to the victims of atrocities and witnesses, as per the provisions of the PoA Rules, 1995.

5.9 HIMACHAL PRADESH

5.9.1 COMMITTEES

STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

A State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister, reviews implementation of the PoA Act.

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

The District Level Committees have also been functioning under the Chairpersonship of District Magistrate in each District. During the year 2018, 30 meetings were held in 12 districts.

SUB DIVISIONAL LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

The Sub-Divisional Level Committees have been constituted in two Districts namely Hamirpur (5 Sub-Division) and Sirmour (3 Sub-Division) under the Chairpersonship of Sub-Divisional Magistrate.

5.9.2 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Protection Cell has been set up at the State CID Headquarters, Shimla to monitor the offences of atrocities under the PoA Act. The Cell is functioning under the direct supervision of the Director General of Police. The Cell consists of Additional Director General of Police (CID), Inspector General of Police (Law & Order) and Superintendent of Police (CID/Crime).

5.9.3 INVESTIGATION OF THE CASE AND FILING OF CHARGE SHEET WITHIN SIXTY DAYS

In accordance with Rule 7 (2) of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Rules, 2016, in 77 cases, investigation and filing of

the charge sheet was done within sixty days and that in 43 cases investigation and filing of the charge sheet was done later than sixty days.

5.9.4 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICER

A. NODAL OFFICER

The Additional Chief Secretary/Principal Secretary, Social Justice and Empowerment Department, Government of Himachal Pradesh has been appointed as the Nodal Officer.

B. SPECIAL OFFICER

There is no atrocity prone area in the State. However, as required under Rule 10 of the PoA Rules, 1995, all the Additional District Magistrates of the concerned districts have been appointed as Special Officers.

5.9.5 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

There is no identified atrocity prone in the State where the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are likely to be subjected to atrocities.

5.9.6 SPECIAL COURTS

All the Courts of District and Session Judges in every district in the State have been designated as Special Courts to try offence under the PoA Act.

5.9.7 SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS

All the Public Prosecutors (District Attorneys) attached with the Court of District and Session Judges have been designated as Special Public Prosecutors to conduct cases of offence under the PoA Act, within their respective jurisdiction.

5.9.8 PUBLICITY

The State Government has taken the following steps to generate awareness among general masses and to sensitize the various Government functionaries:

- (i) 28 Awareness Camps were organized at District/ Sub Division/Tehsil/ Block and Gram Panchayat level for general public,
- (ii) Special training on the provisions of PoA Act was imparted to police officers/officials at Police Training Centre, Daroh, District Kangra,
- (iii) Two awareness programmes were conducted by the Police Department to sensitize the police officers.
- (iv) 133 Police Officers and 94 other Officers were sensitized.

5.9.9 LEGAL AID

Himachal Pradesh State Legal Services Authority is providing legal aid services to SCs/STs, women and children.

5.9.10 TRAVELLING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES TO WITNESSES AND VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES

The State Government re-notified the rates of travelling and maintenance expenses and transport facilities to the victims of atrocities and their dependents/witnesses for visiting investigating officer or any other Executive Magistrate as per Notification dated 12.3.2018.

5.9.11 RELIEF MEASURES

During the year 2018, relief was provided to 253 atrocity victims as per prescribed norms.

5.9.12 APPEALS FILED IN SUPERIOR COURTS IN CASES WHICH ENDED IN ACQUITTAL

During the year 2018, as against 31 cases which ended in acquittal, appeals against acquittals were filed in 9 cases in superior courts.

5.10. JHARKHAND

5.10.1 COMMITTEES

STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee has been constituted under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister to review the implementation of the PoA Act.

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

At District Level, Committee functions under the Chairpersonship of the District Collector. During the year 2018, 71 meetings were held in 22 districts of the State.

5.10.2 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL

A Special Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Protection Cell has been constituted under the Crime Investigation Branch of the Police Department to monitor investigation of offences under the PoA Act. The Cell is headed by the Inspector General of Police, CID, Jharkhand. A Special Cell has also been set up in every district.

5.10.3 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

A. NODAL OFFICER

The Secretary, SC/ST/OBC & Minorities Welfare Department, Government of Jharkhand has been appointed as the Nodal Officer.

B. SPECIAL OFFICER FOR DISTRICTS HAVING ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

The Additional Collectors/Additional District Magistrates of all twenty four districts have been appointed as Special Officers.

5.10.4 SPECIAL POLICE STATIONS

Special Police Stations are functioning in 24 districts in the State, viz. Ranchi, Gumla, Simdega, Lohardaga, Chaibasa, Saraikela, Jamshedpur, Hazaribagh, Koderma, Chatra, Giridih, Palamu, Latehar, Garhwa, Dhanbad, Bokaro, Dumka, Godda, Jamtara, Deogarh, Sahebgang, Pakur, Khunti and Ramgarh.

5.10.5 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

In the State, no area has been identified as an atrocity prone area.

5.10.6 SPECIAL COURTS AND EXCLUSIVE SPECIAL COURTS

The Special Courts have been set up in 20 districts viz. Gumla, Simdega, Lohardaga, Chaibasa, Saraikela, Jamshedpur, Koderma, Chatra, Giridih, Palamu, Latehar, Garhwa, Bokaro, Dumka, Godda, Jamtara, Sahebgang, Pakur, Ramgarh and Khunti. Besides, four Exclusive Special Courts have been set up in the districts of Ranchi, Hazaribagh, Dhanbad and Deogher for trial of cases under the PoA Act.

5.10.7 SPECIFICATION OF SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS AND EXCLUSIVE SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS

20 Special Public Prosecutors have been appointed for 20 Special Courts and 4 Exclusive Special Public Prosecutors have been appointed for 4 Exclusive Special Courts, for conducting cases under the PoA Act.

5.10.8 PERIODIC SURVEY

Three Periodic surveys were conducted in Lohardaga, Palamu and Jamtara districts in the State.

5.10.9 PUBLICITY AND SENSITISATION OF OFFICERS

For creating awareness amongst public, awareness programmes were conducted from time to time. Hoardings highlighting provisions of the PoA Act were displayed in important places. Workshops were also organized for police/other officials and sensitized about provisions of the Act.

5.10.10 RELIEF TO ATROCITY VICTIMS

During the year 2018, 587 atrocity victims were provided relief and rehabilitation.

5.10.11 LEGAL AID

Legal aid and other facilities were provided subjected to atrocities to enable them to avail themselves of justice. During the year 2018, 556 persons were provided legal aid.

5.10.12 TRAVELLING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES TO WITNESSES AND VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES

Travelling and maintenance expenses to victims of atrocities and witnesses were provided in accordance with the PoA Rules, 1995. During the year 2018, 96 persons were provided travelling and maintenance expenses.

5.10.13 APPEALS FILED IN SUPERIOR COURTS IN CASES WHICH ENDED IN ACQUITTAL

During the year 2018, as against 245 cases which ended in acquittal, appeals against acquittals were filed in two cases in superior courts.

5.11 KARNATAKA

5.11.1 COMMITTEE

STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

A State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister reviews implementation of the PoA Act.

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

District Level Committees have also been functioning under the Chairpersonship of the District Magistrate in each District to review implementation of the PoA Act. During the year 2018, 90 meetings were held in 30 districts.

SUB-DIVISIONAL LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEES

The Sub-Divisional Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have also been constituted under the Chairpersonship of Sub-Divisional Magistrate to review implementation of the PoA Act. During the year 2018, 109 meetings were held in 51 Sub-Divisions.

5.11.2 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL

The Civil Rights Enforcement Cell is functioning since 1975. Subsequently the Cell was re-designated as Directorate of Civil Rights Enforcement and is headed by an Additional Director General of Police. The Directorate comprises of seven regional offices at Mysore, Mangalore, Belgaum, Davanagere, Gulbarga and Bangalore, under the charge of a Superintendent of Police. Four district units at Kolar, Tumkur, Bagalkot and Bijapur districts are also functioning under the supervision of Deputy Superintendent of Police.

5.11.3 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

NODAL OFFICER

The Principal Secretary, Social Welfare Department, Government of Karnataka has been appointed as the Nodal Officer.

5.11.4 INVESTIGATION AND FILING OF THE CHARGE SHEET WITHIN SIXTY DAYS

In accordance with Rule 7 (2) of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Rules, 2016, in 880 cases investigation and filing of the charge sheet was done within sixty days and that in 460 cases investigation and filing of the charge sheet was later than sixty days.

5.11.5 SPECIAL COURTS AND EXCLUSIVE SPECIAL COURTS

For the purpose of speedy trial of cases under the PoA Act, the District Sessions Courts have been designated as Special Courts in 22 districts. Besides, eight Exclusive Special Courts for trial of offences under the PoA Act are functioning at Belagavi, Vijapura, Kalaburagi, Kolar, Mysuru, Raichur, Ramnagar and Tumkuru districts.

5.11.6 SPECIFICATION OF SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS AND EXCLUSIVE SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS

Twenty two Special Public Prosecutors were specified for conducting cases in the twenty two designated Special Courts. Further eight Exclusive Special Public Prosecutors were specified for conduct the cases in eight Exclusive Special Courts.

5.11.7 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

The Government of Karnataka has identified following atrocity prone areas in the State: -

S. No.	Identified Districts	Specific areas within District identified as 'atrocity prone' areas
1.	Bangalore (U)	-
2.	Bangalore (R)	-
3.	Belagavi	-
4.	Ballari	-
5.	Vijapura	-
6.	Bidar	-
7.	Bagalkot	-
8.	Chikballapur	-

5.12.10 PUBLICITY AND SENSITISATION OF OFFICERS

During the year 2018, 215 publicity/awareness programmes were conducted and 1473 Police officers and 14177 other officers were sensitized.

5.12.11 LEGAL AID

During the year 2018, 8 persons belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe availed of the legal aid.

5.12.12 TRAVELLING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES TO WITNESSES AND VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES

Travelling and Dearness Allowance, Maintenance and Transport expenses were provided to the victims of atrocities as well as witnesses. During the year 2018, 173 Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes persons were provided such expenses.

5.12.13 ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL REHABILITATION

During the year 2018, 129 Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes atrocity victims were provided relief.

5.13 MADHYA PRADESH

5.13.1 COMMITTEES

STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

A State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister reviews implementation of the PoA Act.

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

At the district level, District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have been functioning under the Chairpersonship of the District Magistrate in each District to review implementation of the PoA Act. During the year 2018, 163 meetings were held in 51 districts.

5.13.2 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL

A Cell under the charge of the Additional Director General of Police reviews implementation of the PoA Act. 51 Scheduled Caste Welfare (Anusuchit Jati Kalyan) Thanas under the Cell are required to, *inter-alia*, register cases of offences of atrocities.

5.13.3 INVESTIGATION AND FILING OF THE CHARGE SHEET WITHIN SIXTY DAYS

In 3038 cases, investigation and filing of charge sheet was done within sixty days and in 3407 cases investigation and filing of charge sheet was done in later than sixty days.

5.13.4 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

A. NODAL OFFICER AT THE STATE LEVEL

A Secretary level officer has been nominated as a Nodal Officer under Rule 9 of the PoA Rules.

B. SPECIAL OFFICER FOR DISTRICTS HAVING ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

Under Rule 10 of the PoA Rules, at the district level, an officer of the rank of Additional District Magistrate is the Special Officer in nineteen districts namely Betul,

Raisen, Sagar, Chhatarpur, Vidisha, Ujjain, Dewas, Agar Malwa, Ratlam, Jabalpur, Seoni, Narsinghpur, Morena, Bhind, Seopur, Shivpuri, Indore, Alirajpur and Khandwa.

5.13.5 SPECIAL POLICE STATIONS

Special Police Stations are functioning in 51 Districts namely Gwalior, Shivpuri, Guna, Ashok Nagar, Morena, Sheopur, Bhind, Datia, Ujjain, Mandsore, Neemuch, Ratlam, Dewas, Shajapur, Jabalpur, Katni, Chhindwara, Seoni, Narsinghpur, Mandla, Dindory, Balghat, Rewa, Satna, Sidhi, Shahdole, Umaria, Anoopur, Hoshangabad, Harda, Raisen, Betul, Bhopal, Sehore, Rajgarh, Vidisha, Indore, Dhar, Jhabua, Khargone, Barwani, Khandwa, Burhanpur, Sagar, Damoh, Panna, Chhatarpur, Tikamgarh, Singruali Alirajpur and Agar Malwa, to investigate offences of atrocities against members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

5.13.6 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

In the State, 19 districts have been identified, where members of SCs and STs are likely to be subjected to atrocities.

S. No.	Districts	S. No.	Police Stations	Number of Village/ Mohalla
1.	Betul	1	Betul	01. Patel
		2	Betul	02. Gandhi Ward
		3	Betul	03. Ambedkar Ward
		4	Ganj Betul	04. Hamlapur Manjhi
		5	Ganj Betul	05. Jawahar Ward
		6	Sarni	06. Sarni
		7	Sarni	07. Pathakheda
		8	Sarni	08. Shobhapur
	Total		8	08
2.	Raisen	1	Obedullagunj	Arjun Nagar
	Total		1	01
3.	Sagar	1	Bina	01. Mandi Bamora
		2	Banda	02. Singawan
		3	Gopalgunj	03. Talchiri
	Total		3	03
4.	Chhatarpur	1	Bakswaha	Sujara
		2	Maharajpur	Maharajpur
	Total		2	02
5.	Vidisha	1	Kotwali	01. Mohangiri
		2	Kotwali	02. Lohangi Mohalla
	Total		2	02

6.	Ujjain	1	Badnagar	01. Jafra
		2	Jharda	02. Nagpura
		3	Jharda	03. Nagguradia
	Total		3	03
7.	Dewas	1	Bagli	01. Ismailkhedi
		2	BNP	02. Sindgani
	Total		2	02
8.	Agar Malwa	1	Kanad	01. Kanad
	Total		1	01
9.	Ratlam	1	Tal	01. Kannod
		2	Ob. Area Jawra	02. Badodia
	Total		2	02
10.	Jabalpur	1	Gorabajar	01. Bihari
	Total		1	01
11.	Seoni	1	Lakhnadon	01. Lakhnadon
		2	Kotwali	02. Shastri Ward
	Total		2	02
12.	Narsinghpur	1	Gotegaon	01. Bagaspur
		2	Chichli	02. Chichli
	Total		2	02
13.	Morena	1	Station Road	01. Tussipura
		2	Station Road	02. Subhas Nagar
		3	Kotwali	03. Gopalpura
	Total		3	03
14.	Bhind	1	Dehat	01. Mahaveer Nagar
		2	Endoire	02. Lohri
	Total		2	02
15.	Seopur	1	Karahal	01. Karahal
	Total		1	01
16.	Shivpuri	1	Kotwali	01. Lalmati Fatehpur
		2	Narwar	02. Magroni
	Total		2	02
17.	Indore	1	Ajad Nagar	Musakhedi
	Total		1	01
18.	Alirajpur	1	Jobat	01. Jobat
	Total		1	01
19.	Khandwa	1	Dhangaon	01. Kalmuckhi
		2	Narmada Nagar	Punasa
	Total		02	
Grand total 1 to 19			41	41

5.13.7 SPECIAL COURTS AND EXCLUSIVE SPECIAL COURTS

Apart from seven Special Courts at Anoopur, Ashok Nagar, Umaria, Dindorie, Burhanpur, Alirajpur and Singruli, 43 Exclusive Special Courts are functioning at Gwalior, Shivpuri, Guna, Morena, Sheopur, Bhind, Datia, Ujjain, Mandsore, Neemach, Ratlam, Dewas, Shajapur, Jabalpur, Katni, Chindwara, Seoni, Narsinghpur, Mandla, Balaghat, Rewa, Satna, Sidhi, Shahdole, Hoshangabad, Harda, Raisen, Betul, Bhopal, Sehore, Rajgarh, Videsha, Indore, Dhar, Jhabua, Khargone, Barwani, Khandwa, Sagär, Damoh, Panna, Chhatarpur and Tikamgarh.

5.13.8 SPECIFICATION OF SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS AND EXCLUSIVE SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS

At present seven Special Public Prosecutors have been specified in the seven designated Special Courts and forty three Exclusive Special Public Prosecutors have also been specified in 43 Exclusive Special Courts, to conduct the cases of offence of atrocities under the PoA Act.

5.13.9 AWARENESS GENERATION

During the year 2018, 182 Seminars, 39 Sadhbhavna Shivirs and 308 Janjagran Shivirs were organized and 6012 Police officials and 1078 other officials were also sensitized.

5.13.10 TRAVELLING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES TO WITNESSES AND VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES

As per the provision of Section 21 {(2) (ii)} of the PoA Act and Rule 11 of the PoA Rules, the State Government provides travelling and maintenance allowance to the witnesses and victims of offences of atrocities. During the year 2018, an expenditure of Rs. 65.00 lakhs was incurred to provide such allowance to 7043 SC/ST persons.

5.13.11 RELIEF AND REHABILITATION OF VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES

During the year 2018, an expenditure of Rs. 8097.76 lakhs was incurred to provide relief and rehabilitation to 6338 SC/ST atrocity victims.

5.14 MAHARASHTRA

5.14.1 COMMITTEES

STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

The State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee under the Chairpersonship of Chief Minister reviews implementation of the PoA Act. During the year 2018, one meeting was held on 31.8.2018.

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

The District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees function under the Chairpersonship of the respective District Magistrates and review implementation of the PoA Act. Similarly Divisional Vigilance and Monitoring Committees meet every quarter and review the cases of atrocities. During the year 2018, 404 district level meetings were held in 36 Districts.

SUB-DIVISIONAL LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEES

The Sub-Divisional Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have also been constituted under the Chairpersonship of Sub-Divisional Magistrate to review implementation of the PoA Act. During the year 2018, 32 meetings were held in 12 Sub-Divisions.

5.14.2 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL

A Special Cell is functioning at the State Police Headquarters under the supervision of Special Inspector General of Police with supporting staff comprising of Superintendent of Police, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Inspector, Sub Inspector, Assistant Police Inspector, Head Constables and Police Constables etc. PCR unit has also been functioning in 36 districts of the State.

Special machinery is also functioning in the Social Justice Department. Special District Social Welfare Officers at all the district places are required to implement the programmes to rehabilitate the victims of atrocities as per provisions of the PoA Act and the PoA Rules.

5.14.3 INVESTIGATION AND FILING OF THE CHARGE SHEET WITHIN SIXTY DAYS

In 347 cases, investigation and filing of charge sheet was done within sixty days and in 604 cases investigation and filing of charge sheet was done in later than sixty days.

5.14.4 NODAL OFFICER

A Secretary level officer has been nominated as the Nodal Officer as per Rule 9 of the PoA Rules.

5.14.5 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

Akola, Dhule and Gadchiroli districts have been identified as atrocity prone area.

5.14.6 SPECIAL COURTS

In each district, the Court of Session has been specified as a Special Court to try the cases of offences of atrocities under the PoA Act. Three exclusive Special Courts have been functioning at Nagpur, Aurangabad and Mumbai (Thane).

5.14.7 PUBLICITY MEASURES

During the year 2018, 198 publicity and awareness programmes were conducted. 1416 police officials and 3615 other officials were also sensitized.

5.14.8 LEGAL AID

During the year 2018, 1774 number of persons subjected to atrocities was provided Legal Aid.

5.14.9 RELIEF MEASURES

During the year 2018, 2293 atrocity victims were given relief.

5.14.10 RELIEF AND REHABILITATION OF VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES

In accordance with Rule 12 (4) and 12(4) (A) of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Rules, 2016, the relief and rehabilitation to the victims of offences of atrocities provided within seven day to 149 persons with authorization by the State Government and in 1048 persons were provided later than seven days.

5.14.11 TRAVELLING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES TO WITNESSES AND VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES

As per the provision of Rule 11 of the PoA Rules, the State Government provides travelling and maintenance allowance to the witnesses and victims of offences of atrocities.

5.14.12 PERIODIC SURVEYS

During the year 2018, 110 periodic surveys were conducted in Buldhana and Gadchiroli districts.

5.14.13 APPEALS FILED IN SUPERIOR COURTS IN CASES WHICH ENDED IN ACQUITTAL

During the year 2018, 377 cases ended in acquittal and appeals against acquittals were filed in 7 cases in superior courts against acquittals.

5.15 MANIPUR

5.15.1 COMMITTEES

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

The District Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committees have been constituted under the Chairpersonship of the District Magistrate to review implementation of the PoA Act. During the year 2018, one meeting was held in Kakching District.

5.15.2 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL

The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Protection Cell has been set up in the districts of Imphal (West), Thoubal, Bishnupur and Kakching.

5.15.3 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

There is no identified atrocity prone in the State.

5.15.4 SPECIAL OFFICER

There is no identified atrocity prone area in the State. However, the SDPO of the five districts have been appointed as Special Officers.

5.15.5 SPECIAL COURTS

The Courts of District and Sessions in Manipur (East) and Manipur (West) have been specified as Special Courts to try cases under the PoA Act.

5.15.6 SPECIFICATION OF SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTOR AND EXCLUSIVE SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTOR

Two Special Public Prosecutors have been appointed, to try cases under the PoA Act in Special Courts.

5.16 MEGHALAYA

5.16.1 COMMITTEES

STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

A State Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committee under the Chairpersonship of Chief Minister reviews implementation of the PoA Act.

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

The District Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committees have been constituted in all districts of the State, under the Chairpersonship of the District Magistrate to review implementation of the PoA Act.

SUB-DIVISIONAL LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEES

The Sub-Divisional Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have also been constituted in 7 Districts under the Chairpersonship of Sub-Divisional Magistrate.

5.16.2 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL

The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Protection Cell has been set up at the State Police Headquarters under the supervision of Deputy Inspector General of Police (CID) with supporting staff comprising of Special Superintendent of Police (CID).

5.16.3 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

No area has been identified as atrocity prone where the members of Scheduled castes are likely to be subjected to atrocities.

5.16.4 NODAL OFFICER

A Joint Secretary, Home Department, Government of Meghalaya has been nominated as the Nodal Officer as per Rule 9 of the PoA Rules.

5.16.5 SPECIAL COURTS

The Courts of District and Sessions in Jowai, Tura, Nongpoh, Nongstoin and Willimnagar have been specified as Special Courts to try cases under the PoA Act. As for new Districts i.e. Mawkyrwat Ampati, Resubelpara and Khliehriat, the Court of Deputy Commissioner has been specified as Special Court under the PoA Act.

5.15.6 SPECIFICATION OF SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTOR AND EXCLUSIVE SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTOR

Special Public Prosecutors have been appointed, to try cases under the PoA Act in Special Courts.

5.17 MIZORAM

5.17.1 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL

The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Protection Cell has been set up at the State Police Headquarters under the supervision of Additional Director General of Police/Deputy Inspector General of Police (CID) with supporting staff comprising of Special Superintendent of Police (CID) and Superintendent of Police (Aizawl).

5.17.2 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

No area has been identified as atrocity prone where the members of Scheduled Castes are likely to be subjected to atrocities.

5.17.3 SPECIAL COURTS

The Third Court of the Additional District Sessions Judge of Aizawl has been specified as Special Courts, to try cases under the PoA Act, for whole of Aizawl, Judicial District comprising of Aizawl, Kalasib, Mamit, Champhai and Serchhip Administrative districts. Further, Court of the Additional District Sessions Judge of Lunglei has been specified as Special Courts, to try cases under the PoA Act, for whole of Lunglei Judicial District comprising of Lunglei, Lawngtlai and Siaha.

5.18 ODISHA

5.18.1 COMMITTEES

STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

A State Level High Power Vigilance and Monitoring Committee under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister reviews implementation of the PoA Act.

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have also been functioning under the Chairpersonship of District Magistrate in all the districts to review implementation of the PoA, Act. During the year 2018, 31 meetings were held in 22 districts.

SUB DIVISIONAL LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

Sub Divisional Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have been constituted in 12 districts. During the year 2018, 10 meetings of Sub-Divisional Committees were held.

5.18.2 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL

The Government of Odisha has constituted Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Protection Cell under the charge of Additional Director General of Police, Human Rights Protection Cell (HRPC) in the State Police Headquarters at Cuttack in accordance with Rule 8 of the PoA Rules. The State Government has also constituted District Human Right Protection Cells to deal with atrocities against members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

5.18.3 INVESTIGATION AND FILING OF THE CHARGE SHEET WITHIN SIXTY DAYS

In 181 cases, investigation and filing of charge sheet was done within sixty days and in 601 cases investigation and filing of charge sheet was done in later than sixty days.

5.18.4 SPECIFICATION AN APPROPRIATE SCHEME TO ENSURE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RIGHTS AND ENTITLEMENTS OF VICTIMS AND WITNESSES IN ACCESSING JUSTICE

Towards implementing provision of Section 15(A) (ii) of the PoA Act, following steps have been taken by the State Government.

- Copy of recorded FIR is being provided to the complaint in free of cost in all Police Stations of Odisha.
- District Magistrate/Collector looks into the matter for providing immediate relief in cash or kind to the atrocity victims or their dependents.
- Police provides necessary protection to the atrocity victims and their dependents.
- Police is providing information about the rights of atrocity victim at the time of making complaint and registering FIR.
- Police is providing protection to the witnesses of victims from intimidation and harassment.
- The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Act, 2015 and PoA Rules, 2016 have been widely circulated with instruction to strictly implement of PoA Act.
- Necessary precautions are being taken at the time of medical examination.
- Information regarding relief amount are being provided to atrocity victim or their dependents and associates organization or individuals.
- Information in respect of dates, place of investigation and trial are being provided by police to atrocities victim or their dependent or associated organization or individuals.
- Adequate briefing on the case and preparation for trial to atrocity victim or their dependents or associates or individual are being given by police along with provision of legal aid for the said purpose.
- Necessary assistance for execution of rights of atrocity victims their dependent or associated organizations or individuals is being provided by police at every stage of proceedings under the Act.

5.18.5 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

A. NODAL OFFICER

The Secretary, Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes Development Department has been nominated as a Nodal Officer as per Rule 9 of the PoA Rules.

B. SPECIAL OFFICER FOR DISTRICTS HAVING ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

The Additional District Magistrates of the concerned districts are the Special Officers as per Rule 10 of the PoA, Rules.

5.18.6 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

The Home Department of the State has identified following atrocity prone areas in the State: -

S.No.	District	Atrocity Prone Areas
1.	Angul	Angul (Pallahara, Chhendipada, Jarapada Police Stations areas).
2.	Bhadrak	Bhadrak (Bhadrak town, Rural (Sadar), Naikanidihi, Dhusuri, Bansada Police Station areas).
3.	Boudh	Boudh (Boudh, Baunsuni, Manamudna, Kantamal, Purunakatak, Harbhanga, Police Stations areas).
4.	Balasore	Balasore (Balasore Town, Khantapara, Industrial Areas, Oupada, Singla, Sadar Police stations areas).
5.	Cuttack	Cuttack (Baramba, Niali, Govindpur Police Stations areas).
6.	Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal (Sadar, Gondia Police Stations areas).
7.	Deogarh	Deogarh (Entire Deogarh District in all the 4 Police Stations areas)
8.	Kandhamal	Kandhamal (Entire Kandhamal District is the atrocity prone area as intimated by the S.P.Kandhamal).
9.	Kalahandi	Kalahandi (Dharmagarh, Junagarh, Jaipatna, Koksara, Sadar, Kegaon and Bhawanipatna Town Police Stations areas).
10.	Khurda	Khurda (badagada, Lingaraj, Baliana, Balugaon, Banapur, Jankia, Balipatna, Khandagiri Police Stations areas).
11.	Keonjhar	Keonjhar (Keonjhar Town, Sadar, Patna, Ghasipura, Ghatagaon, Anandapur, Champua, Joda, Barbil Police Stations. Areas).
12.	Mayurbhanj	Mayurbhanj (Baripada Town, Bangripose, Khunta, Udala, Thakurmunda, Karanjia, Jharpokharia, Rasagovindapur, Barsahi, Police Stations areas)
13.	Nuapada	Nuapada (Sinapali Block area)
14.	Puri	Puri (Sadar, Town, Sea-Beach, Chandrapur, Satyabadi, Brahmagiri, Delang, Kanas, Pipili, Gop, Balanga, Nimapada-krushnaparsad Police Stations Areas)
15.	Sonepur	Sonepur (Sonepur, Birmaharajpur Police Stations areas).
16.	Sundergarh	Sundergarh (Sundergarh Town, Sadar, Lephripada, Hemgiri, Bisra, Rajgangpur and Sector-19 Police Stations areas)

5.18.7 SPECIAL COURTS

Ninety nine District and Sessions Courts and Additional District and Sessions Courts have been designated as Special Courts, for the trial of the offences under the PoA, Act. Three Exclusive Special Courts at Cuttack, Balasore and Bolangir have also been set up.

5.18.8 SPECIFICATION OF SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS/EXCLUSIVE SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS

At present twenty eight Special Public Prosecutors have specified to conduct cases in the Special Courts and rest of courts have conducted cases by the Additional Special Public Prosecutors. Three Exclusive Special Public Prosecutors have also been specified in three Exclusive Special Courts, to conduct the cases of offence of atrocities under the PoA Act.

5.18.9 PUBLICITY AND AWARENESS GENERATION

The ST and SC Development Department through its Research and Training Institute (SCSTR&TI) has been entrusted to generate awareness among SCs and STs about their entitlements, if any atrocities are committed to them and various measures taken for them for better implementation of the Act to prevent them from atrocities. The Government has also been circulating IEC materials among different communities in villages to make them aware of the provisions of the PoA Act. The Government through NGOs has also been trying to generate awareness and sensitize SCs and STs communities about the provisions of the PoA Act and types of atrocities committed against them. The Government has translated the PoA Act and PoA Rules in all tribal languages and has circulated throughout the State. Further Radio jingles, short documentary film/Audio-visual spots have also been broadcasted/transmitted/telecasted to generate awareness among the general public.

Besides, SCSTRTI was brought out comprehensive reading material on the PoA Act and Rules framed there under and Prevention of Witch Hunting Act and Rules which were used during different awareness and orientation training programmes/workshop/seminar organized by SCSTRTI. During the year 2018, 87 Publicity and awareness programmes were conducted. 146 police officials and 2033 other officials were also sensitized.

5.18.10 LEGAL AID

Legal Aid is given to persons belonging to Scheduled Castes under the Legal Aid and Advice Scheme, 1981, which is administered by the Law Department. Besides that the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes litigants are also given legal aid under a Scheme in operation by the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes Development Department to fight-out cases to establish their right, title, interest and possession over the disputed land.

In order to provide legal aid to SC and ST litigants, 390 Legal Aid Cells have been opened. So far 421 Legal Retainers/Advocates have been engaged in different Legal Aid Cells. During the year 2018, 1071 members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were provided Legal Aid.

5.18.11 RELIEF AND REHABILITATION OF VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES

In accordance with Rule 12 (4) and 12(4) (A) of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Rules, 2016, the relief and rehabilitation to the victims of offences of atrocities provided within seven day to none of persons with authorization by the State Government and in 1685 persons were provided later than seven days. During the year 2018, 1685 victims of atrocities were provided relief amount.

5.18.12 TRAVELLING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES TO WITNESSES AND VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES

The Government of Odisha has revised maintenance expenses to the witnesses and victims of offences of atrocities from Rs.20/- to 100/- for Diet expenses and from Rs.50/- to Rs. 200/- for maintenance expenses. During the year 2018, 105 persons were provided such travelling maintenance expense.

5.18.13 IMPLEMENTATION OF PLAN FOR EFFECTIVELY IMPLEMENTING PROVISION OF THE ACT AND ITS NOTIFICATION IN THE STATE GAZETTE

Copies of Gazette Notification of Government of India regarding the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Act, 2015 (No. 1 of 2016) and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Rules, 2016 have been circulated to all concerned vide ST and ST Development Department letter dated 20.03.2016 and 18.06.2016 with a request for its proper

implementation. These amended Act and Rules have also been republished in Odisha Gazette Notification dated 2.4.2016 and 09.08.2016 respectively and the said notifications have also been circulated to all concerned vide letter dated 29.11.2016 with instructions for its proper implementation.

- SCs and STs Protection Cell, HRPC, Odisha has issued letter dated 10.8.2016 addressed to all concerned District Superintendent of Police including DCP for strict implementation of amended PoA Act and Rules as well as spreading public awareness in the respective districts.
- SCs and STs Protection Cell, HRPC, Odisha vide letter dated 17.9.2016 has also issued to all SSP including DCP and SRP Roulkela with a request to prominently display the salient features in all Police Stations/prominent places and take steps to be sensitization of the Police Personnel for proper implementation of the said Act and Rules.

5.18.14 REVIEW OF PERFORMANCE OF PUBLIC PROSECUTORS

During the year 2018, Director Public Prosecution, along with District Magistrate has conducted review of the performance of the Special Public Prosecutors. Director, Public Prosecutions also holds joint review meetings with the District Magistrate to review the performance of the Special Public Prosecutor as per the Rules.

5.19 PUNJAB

5.19.1 COMMITTEES

STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

The State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee set up under Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister, reviews implementation of the PoA, Act.

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

Likewise the Districts level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees review implementation of the PoA, Act at the District level. During the year 2018, 45 meetings were held in 22 districts.

SUB DIVISIONAL LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

Sub Divisional Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have also been constituted and during the year 2018, 10 meetings of the Sub-Divisional Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees in the districts of Amritsar, Fazilka, Faridkot, Fategarh Sahib, Sangrur and Taran Taran were held to review implementation of the PoA Act.

5.19.2 STATE LEVEL SC/ST PROTECTION CELL

A special SC/ST Cell headed by the Superintendent of Police with supporting staff under the control of Director, Bureau of Investigation (Additional Director General of Police (Crime) is functioning at the Police Headquarters. The SC/ST Cells are also functioning at the district level under the control of Senior Superintendent of Police, to reviews cases of offences of atrocities against members of Scheduled Castes.

5.19.3 APPOINTMENT OFFICER

NODAL OFFICER

Secretary/Principal Secretary, Department of Welfare of Scheduled Castes & Backward Classes and Minorities, has been nominated as a Nodal Officer as per Rule 9 of the PoA Rules.

5.19.4 INVESTIGATION AND FILING OF THE CHARGE SHEET WITHIN SIXTY DAYS

During the year 2018, in 26 cases, investigation and filing of charge sheet was done within sixty days and that in 42 cases investigation and filing of charge sheet was done later than sixty days.

5.19.5 SPECIAL COURTS

Special Courts are functioning under the senior most Additional Session Judge, to try the offences under the PoA Act. 15 Special courts are functioning in the districts of Amritsar, Bathinda, Ferozepur, Faridkot, Fatehgarh Sahib, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, Jalandhar, Kapurthala, Ludhiana, Sri Mukatsar Sahib, Shaeed Bhagat Singh Nagar, Patiala, Roopnagar and Sangrur.

5.19.6 SPECIFICATION OF SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS

In para 5.18.5 above, 15 Special Public Prosecutors have been specified, to conduct the cases of offence of atrocities under the PoA Act.

5.19.7 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

There is no atrocity prone area in the State.

5.19.8 PUBLICITY

During the year 2018, seminars and mass lunch at Block/District/State level were organized. 1112 seminars were organized. Boards have been installed at prominent public places, highlighting the provisions of the PoA Act.

Inputs of the PoA Act have been provided during the basic training of newly recruited Deputy Superintendent of Police, Sub-Inspectors and Constables. The PoA Act also forms an integral part of the syllabus of all promotional courses conducted at Punjab Police Academy, Phillaur. In addition, special workshops on PoA Act have also been organized in the Punjab Police Academy for Gazetted and Non-Gazetted officers.

5.19.9 LEGAL AID

Under Rule 12 of the Punjab Legal Service Authority Act, 1987, free legal aid is provided to the members of Scheduled Castes. During the year 2018, legal aid was provided to two Scheduled Castes persons.

5.19.10 TRAVELLING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES TO WITNESSES AND VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES

Travelling and maintenance expenses to victims of atrocities and witnesses are provided as per the PoA Rules.

5.19.11 RELIEF TO ATROCITY VICTIMS

During the year 2018, relief amount was provided to 44 atrocities victims.

5.20 RAJASTHAN

5.20.1 COMMITTEES

STATE LEVEL VIGLIANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE.

A State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee under the Chairpersonship of Chief Minister, reviews implementation of the PoA, Act.

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGLIANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

The District Vigilance and Monitoring Committees also review implementation of the PoA, Act. During the year 2018, 108 meetings were held in 33 districts.

5.20.2 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL

A Civil Rights Cell is functioning in the Police Headquarters. This Cell has been entrusted, inter-alia, with the task of prevention of offences of atrocities. The Cell is headed by Superintendent of Police and works under the supervision of Additional Director General of Police (Civil Rights) with Deputy Inspector General of Police (Civil Rights) and other staff. Further 36 SC/ST Cells have been set up, which are headed by a Deputy Superintendent of Police and entrusted with the task to deal with offences of atrocities. Enquiries/investigation are also conducted by the District Magistrate, Superintendent of Police and Deputy Superintendent of Police.

5.20.3 INVESTIGATION AND FILING OF THE CHARGE SHEET WITHIN SIXTY DAYS

During the year 2018, 1360 cases were charge sheeted in the court within sixty days. Likewise, 1351 cases charge sheeted later than sixty days.

5.20.4 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

A. NODAL OFFICER

A senior I.A.S. Officer has been nominated as a Nodal Officer as per Rule 9 of the PoA Rules.

B. SPECIAL OFFICER FOR DISTRICTS HAVING ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

The Additional District Magistrates of the concerned districts have been appointed as the Special Officers under Rule 10 of the PoA, Rules.

5.20.5 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

11 districts have been identified as atrocity prone in the State namely Jaisalmer, Bharatpur, Jodhpur, Dholpur, Jhunjhunu, Pali, Hanumangarh, Ganganagar, Tonk, Alwar, and Baran.

5.20.6 SPECIAL COURTS

Out of total 33 Districts of the State, Exclusive Special Courts have been set up in 25 districts viz. Ajmer, Udaipur, Kota, Ganganagar, Chittorgarh, Alwar, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Jhalawar, Tonk, Dausa, Baran, Bikaner, Pali, Merta (Nagaur), Bhilwara, Sawai Madhopur, Barmer, Bharatpur, Bundi, Dholpur, Hanumangarh, Jhunjhunu, Karouli and Sirohi. In the remaining 8 districts, namely Banswara, Churu, Dungarpur, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Rajsamand, Sikar and Pratapgarh, Courts of District and Session have been designated as Special Courts to try offences under the Act.

5.20.7 SPECIFICATION OF SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS AND EXCLUSIVE SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS

Twenty five Special Public Prosecutors were specified to conduct the cases in 25 Special Courts and Government Public Prosecutors were specified to conduct the cases in 8 designated court as a special public prosecutors.

5.20.8 PUBLICITY

For awareness generation and sensitization of masses and vulnerable group of the society, instructions have been issued for publicity, to organize awareness workshops/seminars to all Collectors. Social Justice and Empowerment Department has sent pamphlets and posters regarding mass awareness to all Zilla Parishads/ Panchayat Samities and Gram Panchyats. Number of districts has organized the seminars and workshop, installation of hoardings on the provisions of PoA Act. Further, Social Justice and Empowerment Department has emphasized publicity through calendars, folders, pamphlets, posters and advertisement.

Basic Training, Promotion Cadre Courses and Specialized Courses were conducted. During the year 2018, 2451 police officials were also sensitized about the provisions of the PoA Act and the PoA, Rules.

5.20.9 TRAVELLING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES TO WITNESSES AND VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES

In accordance with Rule 11 of the PoA Rules, travelling allowance, daily allowance, maintenance expenses were provided to the victims of atrocities, their dependents and witnesses.

5.20.10 RELIEF MEASURES

During the year 2018, 3727 persons were provided relief to atrocities victims.

5.20.11 LEGAL AID

Free legal aid is provided to the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. During the year 2018, legal aid was provided to 568 persons.

5.20.12 APPEALS FILED IN SUPERIOR COURTS IN CASES WHICH ENDED IN ACQUITTAL

During the year 2018, of 1494 cases which ended in acquittal, appeals against acquittals were filed in 3 cases in superior courts.

5.21 SIKKIM

5.21.1 COMMITTEES

STATE LEVEL VIGLIANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE.

State level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee has been constituted to review the implementation of the PoA Act.

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGLIANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

District level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have been constituted to review implementation of the PoA Act.

5.21.2 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL

A Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Protection Cell has been set up under the supervision of SSP/CID.

5.21.3 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

There is no atrocity prone area in the State where members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are subjected to atrocities.

5.21.4 SPECIAL COURTS

District and Session Courts in the State have been designated as Special Courts to try the cases under the PoA Act.

5.21.5 SPECIFICATION OF SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS AND EXCLUSIVE SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS

Two Special Public Prosecutors were specified to conduct the cases in designated Special Courts.

5.21.6 PUBLICITY AND AWARENESS GENERATION

Provisions of the PoA Act were translated into Lingua Franca and widely circulated among the Panchayats, Collectorate Offices, NGOs and members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Besides, provisions of the PoA Act were also displayed by a way of hoardings at public places like Courts, Police Stations, District and Sub-Divisional Headquarters etc.

5.21.7 LEGAL AID

The State Government has implemented the Legal Services Authorities Act in the State to provide legal aid to the victims of offences of all crimes including atrocities on members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, to enable them to avail justice.

5.21.8 TRAVELLING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES TO WITNESSES AND VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES

In accordance with Rule 11 of the PoA Rules, travelling allowance, daily allowance and maintenance expense were provided to the victims of atrocities, their dependents and witnesses.

5.22 TAMIL NADU

5.22.1 COMMITTEES

STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE.

A State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister has been reconstituted, to review implementation of the PoA Act.

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

The District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have been constituted under the Chairpersonship of the District Collector to review implementation of the PoA, Act, relief and rehabilitation facilities provided to the atrocity victims and discuss other matters concerned with prosecution of cases. During the year 2018, 118 meetings of these committees were held in 32 districts.

SUB DIVISIONAL LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

Sub Divisional Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have been constituted in 6 districts. Strict instructions have been issued to the District authorities for the early formation of Committees in all the Revenue Divisions and to conduct the meetings regularly. During the year 2018, 13 meetings were held.

5.22.2 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL

The Additional Director General of Police and Assistant Inspector General of Police, Social Justice & Human Rights, monitor enforcement of the PoA Act, and supervise functioning of the Social Justice and Human Rights Units.

The PoA Act is enforced through 38 Social Justice and Human Rights Units located at each of 38 district headquarters. Further, there are mobile squads, which work for prevention and detection of cases of atrocity. For collection of statistical information under the Act, a Statistical Unit consisting of one Statistical Inspector is attached to each Unit. The Inspector (Statistics) is assisted by the Staff of Social Justice and Human Rights Units. The Inspector General of Police, Social Justice & Human Rights Chennai monitors implementation of the PoA Act also supervises the functioning of the Social Justice and Human Rights Units.

5.22.3 INVESTIGATION AND FILING OF THE CHARGE SHEET WITHIN SIXTY DAYS

In accordance with Rule 7(2) of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Rules, 2016, in 322 cases, investigation and filing of the charge sheeted was done within sixty days and that in 466 cases, investigation and filing of the charge sheeted was done later than sixty days.

5.22.4 SPECIFICATION AN APPROPRIATE SCHEME TO ENSURE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RIGHTS AND ENTITLEMENTS OF VICTIMS AND WITNESSES IN ACCESSING JUSTICE

The rights and entitlements of victims and witnesses in accessing justice as specified in Sub section (11) of Section 15A of Chapter IVA of the Act have been complied with in each case registered under the Act.

5.22.5 RELIEF AND REHABILITATION OF VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES

In accordance with Section 21 (iii) of the PoA Act and Rule 12 (4) and 12(4) (A) of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Rules, 2016, the relief and rehabilitation to the victims of offences of atrocities was provided within seven day to 146 persons and in 634 persons provided later than seven days. The State Government has given authorization to the District Magistrate for immediate withdrawal of money from treasury so as to timely provide relief amount to atrocity victims.

5.22.6 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

A. NODAL OFFICER

The Secretary, Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department has been appointed as the Nodal Officer for coordinating functioning of the District Magistrates, Superintendents of Police and other officers authorized for implementation of provisions of the PoA Act.

B. SPECIAL OFFICER

In accordance with Rule 10 of PoA Rules, 1995, Collectors in each of the concerned district have been appointed as Special Officers.

5.22.7 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

The Social Justice and Human Rights Wing in Tamil Nadu has identified 216 villages in 31 districts as 'Atrocity prone'. In 7 Commissionerates, 10 villages were identified as 'atrocity prone' for the year 2018.

The villages have surveyed by the Staff of Social Justice and Human Rights Units in the districts and cases brought to the notice of Superintendent of Police and District Collector for taking precautionary and preventive measures to avoid any untoward incidents/clashes between the Scheduled Castes and non Scheduled Castes.

5.22.8 SPECIAL COURTS

Six Exclusive Special Courts have been set up for speedy disposal of cases under the PoA Act, and are functioning at the following District Headquarters:-

S. No.	Name of the head quarters	Jurisdiction over the Districts
1.	Trichy	Trichy Police District and Trichy.
2.	Thanjavur	Thanjavur, Nagapattinam and Thiruvarur.
3.	Madurai	Madurai Commissionerate and Madurai.
4.	Thirunelveli	Thirunelveli Police District, Thirunelveli. Thoothukudi and Kanyakumari.
5.	Villupuram	Villupuram and Cuddalore.
6.	Sivagangai	Sivagangai and Ramanathapuram.

These six courts cover twelve districts and three Commissionerate. In the remaining districts, the existing Sessions Courts have been designated as Special Courts, to try the cases under the PoA Act.

5.22.9 SPECIFICATION OF SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS AND EXCLUSIVE SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS

Twenty Special Public Prosecutors were specified to conduct the cases in designated Special Courts and thirteen Exclusive Special Public Prosecutors were specified in Six Exclusive Special Courts.

5.22.10 PUBLICITY AND AWARENESS GENERATION

Refresher training courses for investigating officers were conducted regularly by Police Training College and Tamil Nadu Police Academy and a separate capsule course was designed for the purpose of creating awareness among officers with regard to the provisions of PoA Act as amended. The communal harmony week has been conducted in the last week of January, 2018. “Manitha Neya Vara Vizha” has been celebrated in all the districts from 24th to 30th January every year for creating awareness among the people by Adi-Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department.

5.22.11 ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL REHABILITATION

In accordance with Rule 12 (4) of the PoA Rules, the admissible relief amount is provided to the victims of atrocities. During the year 2018, 1573 atrocity victims belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were provided relief.

5.22.12 TRAVELLING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES

Travelling and maintenance allowance is provided to the victims, their dependents and witnesses in accordance with the PoA, Rules. During the year 2018, 1743 persons were provided travelling and maintenance expenses.

5.22.13 LEGAL AID

All cases requesting for free legal aid are brought under the Free Legal Aid Scheme, implemented through the Tamil Nadu Legal Service Authority. During the year 2018, legal aid was provided to 2609 Scheduled Castes and 541 Scheduled Tribes persons.

5.22.14 CONTINGENCY PLAN

Contingency Plan has been formulated and notified in Tamil Nadu Government Gazette 281, dated 01.9.2017.

5.22.15 ACTION TAKEN TO RECOGNISE/REWARD PERSONS

“Dr. B.R.Ambedkar Award” is given annually to the persons who have done exemplary work for the Socio-Economic Development of the Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes people. A sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh and a gold medal is awarded to the eligible person every year. During the year 2018, one Doctor was selected for the Award.

5.23 TELANGANA

5.23.1 COMMITTEES

STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee has been constituted to review the implementation of the PoA Act.

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees are functioning in all Districts under the Chairpersonship of the District Collectors. During the year 2018, 57 meetings were held in 26 districts of the State.

SUB DIVISIONAL LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

Sub Divisional Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have been constituted in 12 Districts. During the year 2018, 15 meetings were held in 11 districts.

5.23.2 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL

A SC and ST Protection Cell at the State Level is headed by an Inspector General of Police (CID) and functions under the control and supervision of Additional Director General of Police (CID). There are a total of 28 Police Units in the State i.e. 9 Commissionerate, 18 Police District and 1 Railway Police District. The cases of atrocities against member of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are registered by these 28 Police Units. Further, there are 8 Regional offices of Crime Investigation Department located at Warangal, Khammam, Cyberabad, Sangareddy, Nizamabad, Mahabubnagar and Nalgonda Districts. The Deputy Superintendents of Police at Regional offices also take up enquiries referred by Additional Director General of Police, CID, Office of PCR Cell at CID, Hyderabad.

5.23.3 INVESTIGATION AND FILING OF THE CHARGE SHEET WITHIN SIXTY DAYS

In accordance with Rule 7(2) of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Rules, 2016, in 82 cases, investigation and filing of the charge sheeted was done within sixty days and that in 1368 cases investigation and filing of the charge sheeted was done later than sixty days.

5.23.4 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICER

A. NODAL OFFICER

The Director, Scheduled Castes Development Department has been designated as the Nodal officer under Rule 9 of the PoA Rules, for coordinating the functioning of District Magistrates and Superintendents of Police.

B. SPECIAL OFFICER

The Joint Collectors have been appointed as Special Officers, in the districts which have atrocity prone areas.

5.23.5 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

The details of identified atrocity prone areas are as under: -

S. No.	Identified District	Number of villages in the District, identified as atrocity prone.
1.	CP Cyberabad	53
2.	CP Nizamabad	22
3.	CP R.Konda ((Incl. Yadadri)	05
4.	CP R.Gundam	15
5.	Adilabad	04
6.	Bhadradi (Kothagudem)	25
7.	Bhupalapally (A.J. Shankar)	20
8.	Jagityal	02
9.	Komarbhoom (Asifabad)	02
10.	Mahaboomnagar	09
11.	Medak	15
12.	Nalgonda	11
13.	Vikarabad	49
14.	Wanaparthy	08
	Total	240

5.23.6 SPECIAL COURTS

The Government of Telangana has specified Session Courts in 10 Districts as Special Courts, namely in the districts of Secunderabad, Mahabubnagar, Medak at Sanga Reddy, Karimnagar, Nizamabad, Khammam, Warangal, Nalgonda, Ranga Reddy and Adilabad.

5.23.7 SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS

As per the Section 15 of the PoA Act, 10 Special Public Prosecutor in 10 Special Courts has been appointed to conduct trial of cases under the PoA Act.

5.23.8 AWARENESS GENERATION

Sensitization and Training programmes were conducted on a regular scale in the Police Academy and in the District Training Centres for Police and Prosecuting Officers. The MCR HRD Institute, Jubilee Hills is the premier training institute for all levels of officers in the State. A capsule on provisions of the PCR Act and the PoA Act is included in the training programme imparted by the institute. Awareness programme were held for field functionaries of Social Welfare, Police and Revenue Departments. Boards on prominent provisions of the PoA Act were displayed in Police Stations and Mandal Revenue Offices. Media campaign was launched in AIR, Press and TSRTC buses. Awareness workshops were organized by reputed NGOs. A compendium of instructions and a handbook on guidelines to the Police Officers was circulated to concerned Officers. Training programme have been conducted on a regular basis in the RBVRR TS Police Academy for all ranks and with special emphasis to Direct Recruit DySPs, promoted DySPs and they would subsequently investigate the PoA cases. Refresher courses were conducted to update the IOs on amendments of PoA Act. During the year 2018, 1702 awareness programmes were conducted and 1822 police officials and 51425 other officials were sensitized.

5.23.9 TRAVELLING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES TO WITNESSES AND VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES

Travelling and maintenance expenses are provided to the victims, their dependents and witnesses in accordance with the PoA Rules.

5.23.10 RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

The State Government provides relief and rehabilitation to the victims of offences of atrocities in accordance with Rule 12 (4) of the PoA Rules. During the year 2018, 1243 victims of atrocities were provided relief.

5.23.11 LEGAL AID

The District Collector is the competent authority in the District to grant legal aid.

5.24 TRIPURA

5.24.1 COMMITTEES

STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

The State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee has been re-constituted under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister.

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have been constituted under the Chairpersonship of the District Magistrates.

SUB DIVISIONAL LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

Sub Divisional Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees in all the Sub Divisions in the Districts have been constituted. During the year 2018, 7 meetings were held.

5.24.2 INVESTIGATION AND FILING OF THE CHARGE SHEET WITHIN SIXTY DAYS

In accordance with Rule 7(2) of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Rules, 2016, in one case, investigation and filing of the charge sheeted was done within sixty days and in one case investigation and filing of the charge sheeted was done later than sixty days.

5.24.3 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL

The Cell is functioning in the Police Headquarters of the State.

5.24.4 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

There is no specific atrocity prone area in the State.

5.24.5 SPECIAL COURTS

The State Government with the concurrence of the Chief Justice of the Guwahati High Court has specified the District & Session Judge, West Tripura District, Agartala, Gomati, District, Udaipur, South Tripura District, Belonia, Unakoti, District Kaiashahar, North Tripura District, Dharmanagar and Additional District Session Judges, Khowai, Sonamura, and Kamalpur under Unakoti District as a Special Court for the trial of offences under the PoA Act.

5.24.6 SPECIFICATION OF SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS AND EXCLUSIVE SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS

Eight Special Public Prosecutors were specified to conduct concerned cases in the designated Special Courts.

5.24.7 PUBLICITY AND AWARENESS GENERATION

During the year 2018, 45 awareness programmes were conducted and 19 police officers and 1020 other officers were sensitized.

5.24.8 ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL REHABILITATION

In accordance with PoA Rules, 1995 as amended, relief was provided to victims of atrocities. During the year 2018, one atrocity victim was provided relief.

5.24.9 LEGAL AID

In the State of Tripura, legal aid to Scheduled Castes is provided under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987.

5.25. UTTAR PRADESH

5.25.1 COMMITTEES

STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

The State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee has been constituted under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister, to review implementation of the PoA Act.

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

The District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have been constituted in every District under the Chairpersonship of the District Magistrate, to review implementation of the PoA Act. During the year 2018, 155 meetings were held in 57 districts.

5.25.2 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL

A Special Investigation Cell has been functioning at the State level. This Cell comprises of an Additional Director General of Police, an Inspector General of Police, a Deputy Inspector General of Police, a Superintendent of Police, an Additional Superintendent of Police and nine Dy. S.Ps. A Special Investigation Cell has also been set up in all Districts. Each such Cell has one Sub-Inspector, one head constable and two constables. Each Thana in each district in the State has a constable from among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and 23% of Thanas have Sub-Inspectors/Inspectors from among SC/ST. The Deputy Superintendent of Police is the investigating officer.

A Cell has also been functioning in Social Welfare Department, under the supervision of Secretary, Social Welfare with supporting staff, which looks after the redressal of grievances under the PCR and PoA Acts.

5.25.3 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICER

NODAL OFFICER

The Special Secretary, Social Welfare Department has been nominated as the Nodal Officer for coordinating functioning of the District Magistrates, Superintendents of Police and other officers authorized for implementation of provisions of the PoA Act.

5.25.4 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

No atrocity prone areas have been identified in the State.

5.25.5 SPECIAL COURT AND EXCLUSIVE SPECIAL COURT

40 Exclusive Special Courts in the Districts of Farrukhabad, Unnao, Basti, Banda, Etawah, Hamirpur, Gonda, Kanpur Nagar, Badaun, Sultanpur, Barabanki, Bulandsahar, Gorakhpur, Varansi, Pilibhit, Etah, Deoria, Jhansi, Faizabad, Agra, Kanpur Rural, Bairach, Lucknow, Jalaun (Urai), Meerut, Gaziabad, Siddarth Nagar, Mirzapur, Chandoli, Balrampur, Fatehpur, Gāzipur, Mainpuri, Kannauj, Bareilly, Gaufam Buddha Nagar, Hardoi, Shravasti, Bagpat and Jyotiba Phule Nagar, have been set up to conduct trial of offences under the PoA Act. Apart from this, in the remaining 35 districts, Additional District and Session Judge Courts have been designated as Special Courts, to try offences of atrocities under the PoA Act.

5.25.6 PUBLICITY

Workshops were organized for bringing awareness about the PoA Act and the PoA Rules as amended from time to time. Special Enquiry Cell has published a Handbook on the PoA Act and the PoA Rules as amended and distributed to all thanas in the districts of State. Posters and booklets were also distributed and hoardings/banners were displayed in the districts. Police Officers/officials were also sensitized. Besides, training was also imparted to the police officials in refresher course at Moradabad Training College. The syllabus on the PoA Act as amended has also been included in the training courses for police officials of various training institutes. During the year 2018, 42938 police officers were sensitized.

5.25.7 TRAVELLING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES TO WITNESSES AND VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES

Travelling and maintenance expenses to witnesses including victims of atrocities were provided as per PoA Rules, 1995. During the year 2018, 1514 persons were provided travelling and maintenance expenses.

5.25.8 ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL REHABILITATION

Financial assistance was provided to the victims of offences of atrocities in accordance with the provisions of the PoA Rules. During the year 2018, 20729 persons were provided relief.

5.25.9 LEGAL AID

The concerned District authorities provide free legal aid in all Districts of the State. During the year 2018, 9053 persons were provided such legal aid.

5.25.10 NON-SC/ST OFFICERS PUNISHED FOR WILFUL NEGLECT OF DUTIES

For willful neglect of duties to implement provisions of the PoA Act, in different districts of the State, out of 12 cases action against officials was initiated, in which in 7 cases matter was registered.

5.26. UTTARAKHAND

5.26.1 COMMITTEES

STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

The State Level Committee has been constituted under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister, to review implementation of the PoA Act.

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

The District Level Committees have been constituted under the Chairpersonship of the concerned District Magistrate, to review implementation of the PoA Act. During the year 2018, 17 meetings were held in 13 districts.

SUB DIVISIONAL LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

Sub Divisional Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees in all the Sub Divisions in the Haridwar District have been constituted. During the year 2018, 4 meetings were held in the Sub Divisions of Haridwar District.

5.26.2 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL

Special Inquiry Cell has been set up in each district under the supervision of Superintendent of Police for prompt action. The cases of offences of atrocities against members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were regularly reviewed and whenever any case was reported, the same was immediately registered under the PoA Act. These cases were investigated by the Deputy Superintendent of Police.

5.26.3 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICER

NODAL OFFICER

The Secretary, Social Welfare Department has been appointed as the Nodal Officer for coordinating functioning of the District Magistrates, Superintendents of Police and other officers authorized for implementation of provisions of the PoA Act.

5.26.4 INVESTIGATION AND FILING OF THE CHARGE SHEET WITHIN SIXTY DAYS

In 61 cases, investigation and filing of charge sheet was done within sixty days and in 35 cases investigation and filing of charge sheet was done in later than sixty day.

5.26.5 SPECIAL COURTS

In each of the districts, the District and Session Courts have been designated as Special Courts, for trial of cases of offences under the PoA Act.

5.26.6 SPECIFICATION OF SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS AND EXCLUSIVE SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS

Special Public Prosecutors were specified to conduct the cases in designated Special Courts.

5.26.7 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

No atrocity prone areas have been identified in the State.

5.26.8 PUBLICITY AND AWARENESS GENERATION

For awareness of the provisions of the PoA Act, workshops were organized. Police officers were also sensitized and training was given to them from time to time.

5.26.9 ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL REHABILITATION

Financial assistance is provided to the victims of offences of atrocities in accordance with the provisions of the PoA Rules. During the year 2018, 115 persons were provided relief.

5.26.10 TRAVELLING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES

Travelling and maintenance allowance is provided to the victims, their dependents and witnesses in accordance with the PoA Rules.

5.26.11 LEGAL AID

The concerned District authorities provide free legal aid to members of SC/ST, in all Districts of the State.

5.27 WEST BENGAL

5.27.1 COMMITTEES

STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

The State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee is functioning. During the year 2018, the Committee held two meetings on 02.01.2018 and 14.11.2018.

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

The District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees are functioning. During the year 2018, 47 meetings of these Committees were held in 19 districts.

SUB-DIVISIONAL LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

The Sub-Divisional Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees are also functioning. During the year 2018, 86 meetings were held in 19 districts.

5.27.2 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL

The State Government has set up a Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Protection Cell at the State level under the supervision of the Inspector General of Police.

5.27.3 SPECIFICATION OF APPROPRIATE SCHEME TO ENSURE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RIGHTS AND ENTITLEMENTS OF VICTIMS AND WITNESSES IN ACCESSING JUSTICE

The Backward Classes Welfare Department, Government of West Bengal had circulated a copy of the amended PoA Act to all Districts for compliance and the same was also incorporated in the awareness generation /sensitization programme undertaken by the Department. In order to ensure the rights of victims and witnesses, as well as to meet the requirement for implementation of provision specified in Sub-Section 10 of Section 15A, a

sum of Rs. 5000/- was allotted to each district. The District Magistrates were also instructed to provide immediate relief, protection etc to victims and their dependents and witnesses and to take due steps in order to ensure the Rights of Victims and Witnesses.

5.27.4 INVESTIGATION AND FILING OF THE CHARGE SHEET WITHIN SIXTY DAYS

Charge sheet was framed within sixty days in each of the case registered under the PoA Act.

5.27.5 RELIEF AND REHABILITATION OF VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES

Relief amount was sanctioned to all 142 victims within seven days as mentioned in the Section 21(2) (iii) of the PoA Act and Rule 12(4) and Rule 12 (4A) of the PoA Rules, 1995 as amended. All District Magistrates have been authorized for immediate withdrawal of money from the treasury.

5.27.6 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICER

A. NODAL OFFICER

In accordance with Rule 9 of the PoA, Rules 1995, the Principal Secretary, Backward Classes Welfare Department has been nominated as a Nodal Officer for coordinating the functions of the District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police.

B. SPECIAL OFFICER

No district in the State has been identified as an atrocity prone area. However, in accordance with the provision of Rule 10 of the PoA, Rules 1995, the Additional District Magistrates of all districts, except Howrah district have been appointed as Special Officers.

5.27.7 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

No area in any district of the State has been identified as atrocity prone area.

5.27.8 SPECIAL COURTS

The Courts of first Additional Session Courts have been designated as Special Courts in each district except Kolkata and newly created districts of Pachim Burdwan,

Jhargram and Kalimpong, for trial of offences under the PoA Act. Exclusive Special Courts have not been set up in the State as no need was felt to do so.

5.27.9 SPECIFICATION OF SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS

First Additional Session Court has been designated as a Special Court in all the Districts except Kolkata and newly created districts of Pachim Burdwan, Jhargram and Kalimpong for trial of cases of offences of atrocities under the PoA Act. In all districts, Special Public Prosecutors have been appointed to conduct the cases of atrocities on SCs and STs in the Special Court.

5.27.10 PUBLICITY

For spreading awareness, flex boards displaying the provisions of the PoA Act were installed in Block Headquarters and conspicuous places. Printed handbills containing provisions of the PoA Act were also printed and distributed to generate awareness. During the year 2018, 189 publicity and awareness programmes were conducted. 1800 Police personnels and 11999 other officers were also sensitized.

5.27.11 ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL REHABILITATION

During the year 2018, 142 victims of atrocities were provided relief.

5.27.12 LEGAL AID

Legal Aid is provided to the people living below poverty line, and to members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. During the year 2018, 2 persons were provided legal aid.

5.28 ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ADMINISTRATION

5.28.1 COMMITTEES

STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

The State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee under the Chairpersonship of Lt. Governor has been constituted to review implementation of the PoA Act.

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEES

The District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have been constituted to review implementation of the PoA Act. During the year 2018, two meetings of the Committees were held.

SUB DIVISIONAL LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEES

Sub Divisional Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have been constituted in Diglipur, Mayabunder, Nancowry and Car Nicobar sub-divisions except South Andaman.

5.28.2 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL

A Special Cell consisting of Director General of Police, Inspector General of Police, Superintendent of Police of all districts and Director (TW) has been constituted by the Administration and is functioning to look into the cases of atrocities against members of Scheduled Tribes.

5.28.3 INVESTIGATION AND FILING OF THE CHARGE SHEET WITHIN SIXTY DAYS

In one case, investigation and filing of charge sheet was done in later than sixty days.

5.28.4 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICER

A. INVESTIGATING OFFICER

Cases registered under the PoA Act are investigated by a Police Officer of the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police and above.

B. SPECIAL OFFICER

The Additional District Magistrate, Port Blair and the Project Officer, ITDP Car Nicobar has been designated as Special Officer in respect of Andaman and Nicobar District respectively.

5.28.5 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

The details of identified atrocity prone areas are as under: -

Identified District	Specific areas within the District, identified as atrocity prone.
North & Middle Andaman District	Kadamtala, Rangat, Baratang

5.28.6 SPECIAL COURTS

The Court of District and Session Judge, Andaman & Nicobar Islands has been designated as a Special Court to try offences of atrocities against members of Scheduled Tribes.

5.28.7 SPECIFICATION OF SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS

Special Public Prosecutor has been specified for conducting cases of offences of atrocities in the Special Court.

5.28.8 PUBLICITY AND AWARENESS

Andaman Nicobar Tribal Research Institute (ANTRI) is carrying out study/research work on various aspects of tribal life and also conducting workshops for the staff posted in PVTG areas. During the year 2018, 10 Publicity and awareness programmes were conducted and 10 police officials were sensitized.

5.28.9 LEGAL AID

Legal aid and other facilities were provided by the Judicial Court/A & N Administration as and when required. During the year 2018, one person was provided legal aid.

5.28.10 TRAVELLING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES

Travelling and maintenance expenses are being provided by the Judicial Court/A & N Administration as and when required. In case of atrocities against Particularly Vulnerable Tribes (PVTGs), travelling and maintenance expenses were provided by AAJVS an autonomous body under A & N Administration, constituted for the welfare and protection of PVTGs.

5.29 CHANDIGARH ADMINISTRATION

5.29.1 COMMITTEES

STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

A Vigilance & Monitoring Committee is functioning to review implementation of the PoA Act under the Chairmanship of the Secretary, Social Welfare, Chandigarh Administration. During the year 2018, one meeting was held on 29.05.2018.

5.29.2 SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL

The Union Territory Administration has set up a Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Protection Cell under the supervision of the Inspector General of Police.

5.29.3 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICER

A. NODAL OFFICER AT STATE LEVEL

In accordance with Rule 9 of the PoA, Rule, the Secretary, Social Welfare Department has been appointed as a Nodal Officer for coordinating the functions of the District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police.

B. SPECIAL OFFICER

There is no atrocity prone area in the UT, even though, in accordance with Rule 10 of the PoA, Rule, the Director, Social Welfare Department has been nominated as a Special Officer.

5.29.4 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

There is no atrocity prone area in the Union Territory.

5.29.5 SPECIAL COURTS

The Court of First Additional Session Judge, Chandigarh has been specified as a Special Court to try the offences under the PoA, Act.

5.29.6 SPECIFICATION OF SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS AND EXCLUSIVE SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS

The District Attorney, Chandigarh has been specified as Special Public Prosecutor for the purpose of conducting cases in the Special Court.

5.29.7 PUBLICITY AND AWARENESS GENERATION

Police Department organized workshop/training programmes from time to time to sensitize the Police Officers/Police Officials about new aspects of provisions of amended PoA Act/Rules for handling efficiently and effectively in turn off tend to reduction of atrocity case in the area of Union Territory Administration. During the year 2018, one workshop was conducted on the provisions of the PoA Act which was attended by 25 Police officials.

Awareness camps were organized by the Social Welfare Department for publicity and awareness among masses about various provisions of the Act.

5.29.8 LEGAL AID

Rules for providing legal aid to Scheduled Castes have been formulated and notified in Chandigarh.

5.30 DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI

5.30.1 COMMITTEES

STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

A Vigilance and Monitoring Committee at the Union Territory Level is functioning to review implementation of the PoA Act.

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

The District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees under the Chairpersonship of District Collectors review implementation of the Act.

5.30.2 SC & ST PROTECTION CELL

The Union Territory Administration has set up a Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Protection Cell under the supervision of the Superintendent of Police.

5.30.3 INVESTIGATION AND FILING OF THE CHARGE SHEET WITHIN SIXTY DAYS

In one case, investigation and filing of charge sheet was done in later than sixty days.

5.30.4 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICER

A. NODAL OFFICER AT STATE LEVEL

In accordance with Rule 9 of the PoA Rules, the Secretary, Social Welfare Department has been appointed as a Nodal Officer for coordinating the functions of the District Collector and the Superintendent of Police.

B. SPECIAL OFFICER

There is no atrocity prone area in the UT, even though, in accordance with Rule 10 of the PoA, Rule, a Special Officer has been nominated.

5.30.5 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

There is no atrocity prone area in the Union Territory.

5.30.6 SPECIAL COURTS

The District and Session Court, Dadra & Nagar Haveli has been designated as a Special Court, for trial of cases under the PoA Act.

5.30.7 SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTOR

The Public Prosecutor has been designated as Special Public Prosecutor, to deal with cases under the PoA Act.

5.30.8 PUBLICITY

Awareness programmes to sensitize the police officials about the provisions of the PoA Act were conducted on regular intervals.

5.31 DAMAN & DIU

5.31.1 COMMITTEES

STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

A Vigilance & Monitoring Committee is functioning to review implementation of the PoA Act.

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

The District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees under the Chairpersonship of District Collectors review implementation of the PoA Act.

5.31.2 SC & ST PROTECTION CELL

The SC & ST Protection Cell has been functioning in the UT of Daman & Diu to deal the offences of atrocities.

5.31.3 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

The Sub Divisional Police Officer is the Nodal Officer and Special Officer and the SDPO is the Investigating Officer.

5.31.4 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

There is no atrocity prone area in the Union Territory.

5.31.5 SPECIAL COURTS

The District & Session Court, Daman & Diu has been designated as a Special Court for trial of cases under the PoA Act.

5.31.6 SPECIFICATION OF SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS

One Special Public Prosecutor has been appointed in Special Court, to deal the cases under the PoA Act.

5.32 NATIONAL CAPITAL TERRITORY OF DELHI

5.32.1 COMMITTEE

STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

A State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister is functioning.

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

The District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have been constituted in all the Districts.

5.32.2 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL

The SC and ST Protection Cell has been set up in the Police Headquarters under the supervision of Deputy Commissioner of Police (Crime Branch) of Delhi Police.

5.32.3 INVESTIGATION AND FILING OF THE CHARGE SHEET WITHIN SIXTY DAYS

In 14 cases, investigation and filing of charge sheet was done within sixty days and in 24 cases investigation and filing of charge sheet was done in later than sixty days.

5.32.4 RELIEF AND REHABILITATION OF VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES

As per the Section 21{(2) (iii) of the PoA Act and Rule 12 (4) of the PoA Rules, as amended, 11 cases in which relief amount was paid to concerned person later than seven days.

5.32.5 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICER

A. NODAL OFFICER AT THE STATE LEVEL

The Secretary, Department of Welfare of SC/ST/OBC and Minorities has been nominated as a Nodal Officer.

B. SPECIAL OFFICER FOR DISTRICTS HAVING ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

Although there is no atrocity prone area identified in the UT, even then eleven Additional Districts Magistrates have been appointed as Special Officers.

5.32.6 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

There is no atrocity prone area in the Union Territory.

5.32.7 SPECIAL COURT

Eleven Special Courts have been specified as Special Courts for trial of the offences under the PoA, Act.

5.32.8 PUBLICITY AND AWARENESS GENERATION

For creating awareness amongst public, 42 publicity/awareness programmes were organized. The provisions of the PoA Act and PoA Rules were displayed in every Police Station for the general public. During the year 2018, 9618 police officials were sensitized.

5.32.9 ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL REHABILITATION

During the year 2018, eleven victims of atrocities were provided relief.

5.33 LAKSHAWDEEP

The entire indigenous population of the Union Territory has been classified as Scheduled Tribes and in terms of religious classification, the entire indigenous population is Muslim. There have been no offences of atrocities in the Union Territory. Thus, the information for the year 2018 may be treated as 'Nil'.

5.34 PUDUCHERRY

5.34.1 COMMITTEES

STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

The State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee in the Union Territory of Puducherry under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister has been constituted to review implementation of the PoA Act. During the year 2018, one meeting of the Committee was held.

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

Action is being taken to constitute the District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees.

5.34.2 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL

The PCR Cell is functioning under the direct supervision of the Superintendent of Police in three enclaves of the Union Territory of Puducherry, namely Karaikal, Puducherry and Yanam. Senior Superintendent of Police (Crime & Investigation) and Director General of Police, Puducherry are closely monitoring functioning of the PCR Cell. The staff members of PCR Cell are frequently visiting rural and urban areas and explaining the provisions of PoA Act to the public and to avoid any hardship to members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

5.34.3 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

A. NODAL OFFICER

The Director, Adi-Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department has been nominated as a Nodal Officer.

B. SPECIAL OFFICER FOR DISTRICT HAVING ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

Although there is no atrocity prone area identified in the UT, yet the Director, Adi-Dravidar Department, Puducherry, Sub-Collector, Karaikal and Regional Administrator, Mahe and Yaam have been appointed as Special Officers.

5.34.4 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

There is no atrocity prone area in all the regions of the Union Territory of Puducherry.

5.34.5 SPECIAL COURTS

The Second Additional Session Court, Puducherry has been designated as a Special Court for the whole of Puducherry, to try offences under the PoA Act.

5.34.6 SPECIFICATION OF SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTOR

Special Public Prosecutor has been appointed for trial of cases under the PoA Act.

5.34.7 DIRECTORATE OF PROSECUTION

The Directorate of Prosecution functioning under the control of Law Department is guiding the Prosecution of cases registered by the PCR Cell.

5.34.8 LEGAL AID

Cases under the PoA Act affecting members of Scheduled Castes are pleaded by the Special Public Prosecutors in Puducherry region and by the Assistant Public Prosecutors in Karaikal and Yanam regions.

5.34.9 TRAVELLING AND MAINTENCE EXPENSES

Travelling and daily allowance to witnesses is given by the Judicial Department, Puducherry.

5.34.10 RELIEF AND REHABILITATION OF VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES

During the year 2018, 2 atrocities victims were provided relief.

5.34.11 PUBLICITY AND TRAINING PROGRAMMES

For sensitization of police personnel, contents of the PoA Act and the Rules there under are taught during their basic training and in-service courses conducted at the Police Training School, Puducherry.

5.35 OTHER STATES/UTS

For the State of Nagaland, the requisite information may be treated as 'NIL'.

Offences of atrocities specified under Chapter-II of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, as amended by the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Act, 2015.

<u>OFFENCES OF ATROCITIES</u>	
<i>Punishment for offences of atrocities</i>	3. '(1) Whoever, not being a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe.
	(a) puts any inedible or obnoxious substance into the mouth of a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe or forces such member to drink or eat such inedible or obnoxious substance;
	(b) dumps excreta, sewage, carcasses or any other obnoxious substance in premises, or at the entrance of the premises, occupied by a member of a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe;
	(c) with intent to cause insult or annoyance to any member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe, dumps excreta, waste matter, carcasses or any other obnoxious substance in his neighbourhood;
	(d) garlands with footwear or parades naked or semi-naked a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe;
	(e) forcibly commits on a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe any act, such as removing clothes from the person, forcible tonsuring of head, removing moustaches, painting face or body or any other similar act, which is derogatory to human dignity;
	(f) wrongfully occupies or cultivates any land, owned or in the possession of or allotted to, or notified by any competent authority to be allotted to, a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe, or gets such land transferred;
	(g) wrongfully dispossesses a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe from his land or premises or interferes with the enjoyment of his rights, including forest rights, over any land or premises or water or irrigation facilities or destroys the crops or takes away the produce therefrom. Explanation.—For the purposes of clause (f) and this clause, the expression “wrongfully” includes — (A) against the person’s will; (B) without the person’s consent; (C) with the person’s consent, where such consent has been obtained by putting the person, or any other person in whom the person is interested in fear of death or of hurt; or (D) fabricating records of such land;
	(h) makes a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe to do begar or other forms of forced or bonded labour other than any compulsory service for public purposes imposed by the Government;
	(i) compels a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe to dispose or carry human or animal carcasses, or to dig graves;
	(j) makes a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe to do manual scavenging or employs or permits the employment of such member for such purpose;
	(k) performs, or promotes dedicating a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe

	woman to a deity, idol, object of worship, temple, or other religious institution as a devadasi or any other similar practice or permits aforementioned acts;
	(l) forces or intimidates or prevents a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe— (A) not to vote or to vote for a particular candidate or to vote in a manner other than that provided by law; (B) not to file a nomination as a candidate or to withdraw such nomination; or (C) not to propose or second the nomination of a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe as a candidate in any election;
	(m) forces or intimidates or obstructs a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe, who is a member or a Chairperson or a holder of any other office of a panchayat under Part IX of the Constitution or a municipality under Part IX A of the Constitution, from performing their normal duties and functions;
	(n) after the poll, causes hurt or grievous hurt or assault or imposes or threatens to impose social or economic boycott upon a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe or prevents from availing benefits of any public service which is due to him;
	(o) commits any offence under this Act against a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe for having voted or not having voted for a particular candidate or for having voted in a manner provided by law;
	(p) institutes false, malicious or vexatious suit or criminal or other legal proceedings against a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe;
	(q) gives any false or frivolous information to any public servant and thereby causes such public servant to use his lawful power to the injury or annoyance of a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe;
	r) intentionally insults or intimidates with intent to humiliate a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe in any place within public view;
	(s) abuses any member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe by caste name in any place within public view;
	(t) destroys, damages or defiles any object generally known to be held sacred or in high esteem by members of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe. Explanation.—For the purposes of this clause, the expression “object” means and includes statue, photograph and portrait;
	(u) by words either written or spoken or by signs or by visible representation or otherwise promotes or attempts to promote feelings of enmity, hatred or ill-will against members of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe;
	(v) by words either written or spoken or by any other means disrespects any late person held in high esteem by members of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe;
	(w) (i) intentionally touches a woman belonging to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe, knowing that she belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe, when such act of touching is of a sexual nature and is without the recipient’s consent; (ii) uses words, acts or gestures of a sexual nature towards a woman belonging to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe, knowing that she belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe. Explanation.—For the purposes of sub-clause(i), the expression “consent” means an unequivocal voluntary agreement when the person by words,

	gestures, or any form of non-verbal communication, communicates willingness to participate in the specific act: Provided that a woman belonging to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe who does not offer physical resistance to any act of a sexual nature is not by reason only of that fact, to be regarded as consenting to the sexual activity: Provided further that a woman's sexual history, including with the offender shall not imply consent or mitigate the offence;
	(x) corrupts or fouls the water of any spring, reservoir or any other source ordinarily used by members of the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes so as to render it less fit for the purpose for which it is ordinarily used;
	(y) denies a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe any customary right of passage to a place of public resort or obstructs such member so as to prevent him from using or having access to a place of public resort to which other members of public or any other section have a right to use or access to;
	z) forces or causes a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe to leave his house, village or other place of residence: Provided that nothing contained in this clause shall apply to any action taken in discharge of a public duty.
	za) obstructs or prevents a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe in any manner with regard to – (A) using common property resources of an area, or burial or cremation ground equally with others or using any river, stream, spring, well, tank, cistern, water-tap or other watering place, or any bathing ghat, any public conveyance, any road, or passage; (B) mounting or riding bicycles or motor cycles or wearing footwear or new clothes in public places or taking out wedding procession, or mounting a horse or any other vehicle during wedding processions; (C) entering any place of worship which is open to the public or other persons professing the same religion or taking part in, or taking out, any religious, social or cultural procession including jattras; (D) entering any educational institution, hospital, dispensary, primary health centre, shop, public restaurant, hotel or place of public entertainment; or any other public place; or using any utensils or articles meant for public use in any place open to the public; or (E) practicing any profession or the carrying on of any occupation, trade or business or employment in any job which other members of the public, or any section thereof, have a right to use or have access to;
	(zb) causes physical harm or mental agony of a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe on the allegation of practicing witchcraft or being a witch; or
	(zc) imposes or threatens a social or economic boycott of any person or a family or a group belonging to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe,

	shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than six months but which may extend to five years and with fine.
<i>Punishment for offences of atrocities</i>	3 (2) Whoever, not being a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe-
	i) gives or fabricates false evidence intending thereby to cause, or knowing it to be likely that he will thereby cause, any member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe to be convicted of an offence which is capital by the law for the time being in force shall be punished with imprisonment for life and with fine; and if an innocent member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe be convicted and executed in consequence of such false or fabricated evidence, the person who gives or fabricates such false evidence, shall be punished with death;
	(ii) gives or fabricates false evidence intending thereby to cause, or knowing it to be likely that he will thereby cause, any member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe to be convicted of an offence which is not capital but punishable with imprisonment for a term of seven years or upwards, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than six months but which may extend to seven years or upwards and with fine;
	(iii) commits mischief by fire or any explosive substance intending to cause or knowing it to be likely that he will thereby cause damage to any property belonging to a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than six months but which may extend to seven years and with fine;
	iv) commits mischief by fire or any explosive substance intending to cause or knowing it to be likely that he will thereby cause destruction of any building which is ordinarily used as a place of worship or as a place for human dwelling or as a place for custody of the property by a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe, shall be punishable with imprisonment for life and with fine;
	(v) commits any offence under the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860) punishable with imprisonment for a term of ten years or more against a person or property on the ground knowing that such person is a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe or such property belongs to such member, shall be punishable with imprisonment for life and with fine; “(va) commits any offence specified in the Schedule, against a person or property, knowing that such person is a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe or such property belongs to such member, shall be punishable with such punishment as specified under the Indian Penal Code for such offences and shall also be liable to fine”;
	(vi) knowingly or having reason to believe that an offence has been committed under this Chapter, causes any evidence of the commission of that offence to disappear with the intention of screening the offender from legal punishment, or with that intention gives any information respecting the offence which he knows or believes to be false, shall be punishable with the punishment provided for that offence; or
	vii) being a public servant, commits any offence under this section, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than one year but which may extend to the punishment provided for that offence.
<i>Punishment for offences of atrocities</i>	“4. (1) Whoever, being a public servant but not being a member of a

	Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe, wilfully neglects his duties required to be performed by him under the Act and the rules made thereunder, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than six months but which may extend to one year. (2) The duties of public servant referred to in sub-section (1) shall include— (a) to read out to an informant the information given orally, and reduced to writing by the officer in charge of the police station, before taking the signature of the informant; (b) to register a complaint or a First Information Report under this Act and other relevant provisions and to register it under appropriate sections of the Act; (c) to furnish a copy of the information so recorded forthwith to the informant; (d) to record the statement of the victims or witnesses; (e) to conduct the investigation and file charge sheet in the Special Court or the Exclusive Special Court within a period of sixty days, and to explain the delay if any, in writing; (f) to correctly prepare, frame and translate any document or electronic record; (g) to perform any other duty specified in the Act or the rules made thereunder: Provided that the charges in this regard against the public servant shall be booked on the recommendation of an administrative enquiry. (3) The cognizance in respect of any dereliction of duty referred to in sub-section (2) by a public servant shall be taken by the Special Court or the Exclusive Special Court and shall give direction for penal proceedings against such public servant."
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STATEWISE CASES OF OFFENCES OF ATROCITIES AGAINST MEMBERS OF SCHEDULED CASTES REGISTERED BY POLICE AND THEIR DISPOSAL UNDER THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND THE SCHEDULED TRIBES (PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES) ACT, 1989 DURING THE YEAR 2018

S. No.	State / UT	Number of cases pending from previous year	Number of cases registered during 2018	Cases Re-opened for investigation	Number of cases with police during 2018 including B.F.	Number of cases withdrawn by Government during investigation	Cases investigated u/s 157(1) (b) of Cr.PC	Cases transferred to other State/Agency	Final Report (viz. Mistake of Fact/Law, True but insufficient evidence etc during the year	Number of cases charge sheeted in courts	Cases quashed at investigation stage	Number of cases pending with police at the end of 2018
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2056	1632	1	3689	0	0	4	667	1316	6	1696
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
3.	Assam	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
4.	Bihar	3468	6863	0	10331	0	0	0	504	6189	0	3638
5.	Chhattisgarh	36	264	0	300	0	0	0	1	236	0	63
6.	Goa	4	4	0	8	0	0	0	2	3	0	3
7.	Gujarat	156	1321	0	1477	6	0	0	49	1181	62	179
8.	Haryana	109	912	0	1021	0	0	2	312	551	0	156
9.	Himachal Pradesh	7	34	0	41	0	0	0	3	35	0	3
10.	Jharkhand	327	215	0	542	0	0	0	109	144	0	289
11.	Karnataka	152	1226	0	1378	0	0	12	181	909	1	275
12.	Kerala	602	783	0	1385	0	0	1	130	564	4	686
13.	Madhya Pradesh	250	4741	0	4991	0	0	0	41	4726	1	223
14.	Maharashtra	808	1807	0	2615	0	0	1	204	1409	17	984
15.	Manipur	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
16.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Odisha	1103	1747	0	2850	0	0	0	182	1647	0	1021
20.	Punjab	66	136	2	204	0	0	0	30	66	1	107
21.	Rajasthan	486	4490	0	4976	0	0	0	2040	2371	0	565
22.	Sikkim	1	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
23.	Tamil Nadu	498	1331	0	1829	0	0	1	138	1161	8	521
24.	Telangana	1055	1337	0	2392	0	0	0	276	912	5	1199
25.	Tripura	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1682	9327	0	11009	0	0	1	1774	7703	0	1531
27.	Uttarakhand	38	42	0	80	0	0	0	5	47	0	28
28.	West Bengal	87	100	0	187	0	0	2	17	68	0	100
29.	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
31.	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	57	11	0	68	0	0	1	0	14	0	53
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	13054	35327	3	51384	6	0	25	6666	31256	105	13326

Note:- The SCs and the STs (PoA) Act, 1989 did not extend to State of Jammu & Kashmir.
Source: National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi.

STATEWISE CASES OFFENCES OF ATROCITIES AGAINST MEMBERS OF SCHEDULED TRIBES REGISTERED BY POLICE AND THEIR DISPOSAL UNDER THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND THE SCHEDULED TRIBES (PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES) ACT, 1989 DURING THE YEAR 2018

S. No.	State / UT	Number of cases pending from previous year	Number of cases registered during 2018	Cases Re-opened for investigation	Number of cases with police during 2018 including B.F.	Number of cases withdrawn by Government during investigation	Cases investigated u/s 157(1) (b) of Cr.PC	Cases transferred to State/Agency other	Final Report (viz. Mistake of Fact/Law, True evidence etc during the year	Number of cases charge sheeted in courts	Cases quashed at investigation stage	Number of cases pending with police at the end of 2018
1.	Andhra Pradesh	401	303	1	705	0	0	0	91	238	0	376
2.	Arunchal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	6	3	0	9	0	0	0	2	0	0	7
4.	Bihar	41	64	0	105	0	0	0	2	74	0	29
5.	Chhattisgarh	41	386	0	427	0	0	0	1	375	0	51
6.	Goa	2	3	0	5	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
7.	Gujarat	60	299	0	359	0	0	0	19	264	12	64
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
10.	Jharkhand	132	81	0	213	0	0	1	59	50	0	103
11.	Karnataka	36	302	0	338	0	0	3	35	228	0	72
12.	Kerala	127	126	0	253	0	0	0	25	158	0	70
13.	Madhya Pradesh	74*	1867	0	1941	0	0	0	9	1862	0	70
14.	Maharashtra	204	507	0	711	0	0	0	44	392	0	275
15.	Manipur	3	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
16.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Odisha	425	552	0	977	0	0	0	49	694	0	234
20.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Rajasthan	126	1073	0	1199	0	0	0	477	589	0	133
22.	Sikkim	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
23.	Tamil Nadu	5	13	0	18	0	0	0	3	10	0	5
24.	Telangana	370	383	0	753	0	0	0	61	276	0	416
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1	131	0	132	0	0	0	19	99	0	14
27.	Uttarakhand	3	7	0	10	0	0	0	4	5	0	1
28.	West Bengal	46	76	0	122	0	0	0	4	49	0	69
29.	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	2105	6178	1	8284	0	0	4	907	5366	12	1995

Notes- The SCs and the STs (PoA) Act, 1989 did not extend to State of Jammu & Kashmir.
Sources: National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi.

STATEWISE CASES OF OFFENCES OF ATROCITIES AGAINST MEMBERS OF SCHEDULED CASTES WITH COURTS UNDER THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND THE SCHEDULED TRIBES (PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES) ACT, 1989 DURING THE YEAR 2018

S. No.	State/UT	Number of cases pending from previous year	Number of cases received for trial during the year	Number of cases in Courts including B.F. in 2018	Cases Withdrawn/Compounded/plea bargaining/quashed	Number of cases in which		Number of cases pending with Courts at the end of 2018
						Convicted	Acquitted or Discharged	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2400	1316	3716	4	42	691	2979
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	18812	6189	25001	0	38	192	24771
5.	Chhattisgarh	850	236	1086	0	49	70	967
6.	Goa	7	3	10	0	1	2	7
7.	Gujarat	6897	1181	8078	5	13	397	7663
8.	Haryana	848	551	1399	0	54	243	1102
9.	Himachal Pradesh	51	35	86	0	0	6	80
10.	Jharkhand	611	144	755	0	10	45	700
11.	Karnataka	1985	909	2894	2	7	322	2563
12.	Kerala	2039	564	2603	1	22	176	2404
13.	Madhya Pradesh	16390	4726	21116	13	731	1802	18550
14.	Maharashtra	6583	1409	7992	8	74	661	7249
15.	Manipur	3	0	3	0	0	0	3
16.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Odisha	5667	1647	7314	0	8	225	7081
20.	Punjab	104	66	170	3	6	20	141
21.	Rajasthan	10872	2371	13243	5	591	755	11892
22.	Sikkim	2	3	5	0	0	1	4
23.	Tamil Nadu	2691	1161	3852	2	85	536	3239
24.	Telangana	1710	912	2622	6	30	224	2362
25.	Tripura	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
26.	Uttar Pradesh	29161	7703	36864	0	1251	782	34831
27.	Uttarakhand	99	47	146	0	0	2	144
28.	West Bengal	326	68	394	0	0	9	385
29.	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	2	1	3	0	0	1	2
31.	D & N Haveli	2	0	2	0	0	0	2
32.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	79	14	93	1	0	1	91
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	25	0	25	0	0	0	25
	Total	108217	31256	139473	50	3032	7153	129238

Note:- The SCs and the STs (PoA) Act, 1989 did not extend to State of Jammu & Kashmir.
Source: National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi.

STATEWISE CASES OF OFFENCES OF ATROCITIES AGAINST MEMBERS OF SCHEDULED TRIBES WITH COURTS UNDER THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND THE SCHEDULED TRIBES (PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES) ACT, 1989 DURING THE YEAR 2018

S. No.	State/UT	Number of cases pending from previous year	Number of cases received for trial during the year	Number of cases in Courts including B.F. in 2018	Cases Withdrawn/Compounded/plea bargaining/quashed	Number of cases in which Convicted	Number of cases pending with Courts at the end of 2018
1.	Andhra Pradesh	480	238	718	1	11	132
2.	Arunchal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	43	0	43	0	0	43
4.	Bihar	66	74	140	0	0	139
5.	Chhattisgarh	1055	375	1430	0	41	1282
6.	Goa	7	1	8	0	1	7
7.	Gujarat	1461	264	1725	1	1	1678
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	1	1	0	0	1
10.	Jharkhand	360	50	410	0	1	399
11.	Karnataka	410	228	638	0	2	565
12.	Kerala	324	158	482	0	6	418
13.	Madhya Pradesh	6329	1862	8191	0	287	7355
14.	Maharashtra	1977	392	2369	0	23	2185
15.	Manipur	3	0	3	0	0	3
16.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Odisha	2237	694	2931	0	3	2892
20.	Punjab	2	0	2	0	0	2
21.	Rajasthan	2632	589	3221	0	114	2918
22.	Sikkim	2	1	3	0	1	2
23.	Tamil Nadu	57	10	67	0	0	62
24.	Telangana	534	276	810	0	6	694
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	104	99	203	0	0	203
27.	Uttarakhand	13	5	18	0	6	16
28.	West Bengal	220	49	269	0	1	260
29.	A & N Islands	24	0	24	0	0	23
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	D & N Haveli	9	0	9	0	0	9
32.	Daman & Diu	1	0	1	0	0	1
33.	Delhi	7	0	7	0	0	7
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		18357	5366	23723	2	499	21738

Note:- The SCs and the STs (PoA) Act, 1989 did not extend to State of Jammu & Kashmir.
Source: National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi.

ANNEXURE-IV
(Para 4.1.1)

DETAILS OF CENTRAL ASSISTANCE RELEASED TO STATE GOVERNMENTS / UNION TERRITORY ADMINISTRATIONS UNDER THE CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT, 1955 AND THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND THE SCHEDULED TRIBES (PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES) ACT, 1989 DURING 2018-19.

S. No.	State/UT	Central assistance released (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3700.84
2.	Bihar	1220.00
3.	Goa	40.00
4.	Gujarat	1072.24
5.	Haryana	1041.419
6.	Jharkhand	316.565
7.	Karnataka	6020.75
8.	Madhya Pradesh	7224.67
9.	Maharashtra	416.553
10.	Odisha	1356.25
11.	Rajasthan	1820.26
12.	Sikkim	25.00
13.	Tamil Nadu	2525.015
14.	Telangana	2306.275
15.	Tripura	22.957
16.	Uttar Pradesh	10813.115
17.	Uttarakhand	144.28
18.	West Bengal	256.041
19.	Chandigarh	50.00
20.	Delhi	48.00
21.	Puducherry	152.00
	TOTAL	40572.23